LABOR'S RIGHT TO STRIKE IN DANGER

An Editorial

WITH THE SEIZURE ISSUE out of the way as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling, and the workers falling back on the strike, the only weapon left to them after seven months of fruitless "bargaining," the yell for new anti-labor legislation is rising higher than ever.

The workers are alway told that the right to strike is sacred. The most outspoken reactionaries, especially the sponsors of anti-labor legislation, never tire in telling us that a ban on strikes is the last thing in their minds. But each time the workers of an important industry take effective strike action, after months of effort to avoid it, the howl goes up for new strikebreaking and union-busting legislation on the ground that the laws passed in an earlier Congress are no longer adequate.

The way Congressmen and big business lobbyists talk now, it would seem that the Taft-Hartley Law is a "pro-labor" measure. What's an injunction to restrain a strike for 80 days when the country's "political climate" is judged ripe for an all-out assault on labor—a BAN on effective strikes, a BAN on industry-wide bargaining or strikes? One Senator, A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, had the gall to suggest that the President appeal to the steel workers to "stay on the job long enough" to give Congress time to enact a measure prohibiting a steel strike.

That is the picture today. The most authoritative legislative spokesmen of reaction aren't pushing for just another amendment to limit or make strikes more difficult. They are moving for measures like the new Smith Bill and the proposed ban on industry-wide bargaining and strikes, to make an effective strike virtually impossible.

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SOME OF THE LEADERS of labor have made the mistake of trying to make a choice between the two approaches toward union-busting currently being debated. They showed a preference for the Truman approach that would place unprecedented dictatorial and police authority in the hands of the President and

(Continued on Page 5)

Daily Worker

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Eisenhower Admits NATO Army Aims at Suppressing People

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted today that there is no threat of Soviet aggression and, at the same time, that the West European Army he headed is intended, not for "defense" against aggression but to suppress democratic movements.

Eisenhower delivered his acknowledgement that "the chances of a deliberately planned global war" by the Russians "are not great" at his final "military" news conference before his retirement.

He launched his televized conference with a 12-minute speech, after which the 100 reporters present were permitted to ask questions which were not "political."

The general, now contesting the Republican nomination for President with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), confirmed in his speech the tactic as outlined by Walter Lippmann, nationally-syndicated columnist, today. (See story on Page 3). Lippmann, who is an Eisenhower supporter, also denied the possibility of any Soviet "aggression", although the avowed purpose of the Nazi-augmented West Europe army is to "halt" such aggression, and he stressed that the true role of this army must be to reinforce the governments presently in power in West Europe. In strikingly similar language, Eisenhower also dismissed the possibility of Soviet aggression, after years of having "warned" against just such a menace.

Instead, he upheld as the course for the U. S. the suppression of working class and other democratic forces in West European countries under the guise or halting "Communist subversion and

(Continued on Page 6)

Steel Strike Is Solid; New Seizure Weighed

By GEORGE MORRIS

The nation's steel industry, except for several plants not affected by the current dispute, was completely halted yesterday as the walkout of 650,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers continued in effect and the Truman administration was still pondering its next steps.

No disorders were reported along the vast battlefield stretching to most of the states. A few pickets at plant gates, silent plants, smokeless chimneys and clearer air, were the usual evidence that a strike was in progress.

The tieup in steel was fast having its effect in many industries closely related it. The United Mine Workers estimated that more than 40,000 of its members producing coal for steel companies, will be almost immediately laid off. This was soon confirmed in a report from Western Pennsylvania's coking areas showing that 33 mines employing 20,700 miners were already closed.

• Layoffs of railroad workers engaged in the transport of coal aid steel also began. Several thousand were already reported furloughed with some 10,000 more scheduled to go almost immediately. The New York Central Railroad laid off 900 of its men on lines west of Buffalo. River transport was also feeling layoffs.

An estimated 16,000 iron ore miners in Minnesota's Mesaba Range ore pits joined the walkout. They are also members of the United Steelworkers of America.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, major steel hauling line, announced furloughs for 9,000 of its workers effective Thursday.

The steel corporations, meanwhile, viewing the Supreme Court's voidance of seizure as a strengthening of their hand in the dispute, showed little worry over a possible prolonged strike. The main story of the Wall Street Journal yesterday boasted of the huge stockpile of steel that had been built up in recent months and headlined it "Walkout Creates Little Worry on Metal Needs; No Scramble to Buy. High Output, Plus Cuts in Consumer Goods Making Has Fattened Inventories."

The big business newspaper quotes numerous spokesmen of

See George Morris Column on Page 4, Rob Hall on Page 3

steel, fabricating and steel warehouse firms, all stating that they are in good shape for a month or longer.

"Steel inventories generally are in pretty darn good shape," said a steel man to the Journal. "Steel has ben easy with us since the first of the year; we're pretty well fortified."

This was typical of the comment and confirmed recent reports that the steel companies feel this is as good time as any to provoke a strike and drive a hard bargain with the steel union.

Other developments flew rapidly in the wake of the supreme court's decision:

• Representatives of the Six big steel companies were arriving in New York last night for a stra-

(Continued on Page 6)

'16' ASK MISTRIAL, CITE LANE'S PREJUDICIAL SPEECH

By HARRY RAYMOND

The defense in the Foley Square Smith Act trial moved for a mistrial yesterday, charging U. S. Prosecutor Myles J. Lane deliberately increased community prejudice against the 16 defendants by asserting in a Community Breakfast address Sunday that Communists had stolen the secret of a fantastic "sky platform."

Judge Edward J. Dimock reserved decision on the motion after hearing defense attorney John T. McTernan and defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn denounce Lane's utterances as a "direct interference by the prosecution" to due process and a fair trial.

Lane's "sky platform" speech was delivered in the Hotel Statler before 500 members of the 168th National Guard Infantry Regiment. The speech, reported in the N. Y. Times and Daily News, not only claimed that Communists filched the secret of the fabulous platform, but warned the public against Communists.

Defense attorneys presented the court copies of newspaper reports of the Lane speech to support the mistrial motion.

"It is an appeal which has no place in a trial like this," McTernan said, referring to the Lane speech. "The only conclusion that can be drawn is that it was an attempt to poison the minds of his listeners and increase the community prejudice against the defendants."

"VEHICLE" STATEMENT

McTernan reminded the court that the prosecution had only recently stated in the presence of the jury that the Communist Party was a "vehicle" for the alleged conspiracy charged against the 16.

"When such a thing happens at the hand of one of the chief prosecutors, it becomes a very serious matter and obstructs due process and a fair trial to which these defendants are entitled," McTernan said. "We have here an extremely serious obstruction to justice."

Judge Dimcok asked defense counsel if it would be necessary to postpone the trial if a mistrial was granted.

McTernan replied that he thought a postponement would be necessary. But, he said, the motion was directed specifically toward declaration of a mistrial.

"Not before this did we have a

(Continued on Page 6)

W. Va. Methodists Ask Gov't to Act for Peace

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 3.—The West Virginia Methodist Conference has urged the government of the United States to cooperate in "a spirit of mutual trust and understanding in foreign policy" and called on its 1,000 delegates to work wholeheartedly for world peace.

"The church is as much opposed as ever to Universal Military Training or any other form of military training as a permanent program in our national life," according to resolutions adopted by the 14th Annual Conference in session at Morris Harvey College.

"It is opposed to use of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb and other means of mass destruction, especially on cities and areas of little or no military importance."

The Conference voted to petition the Government "to set up a fact-finding commission to make a thorough and impartial study of the world situation; to continue support and cooperation with the United Nations in securing peace throughout the world."

"Peace rather than war is the goal of the church and the church has within its control those curative and creative forces which makes for peace. We should not only condemn war as a violent and un-Christian method of settling disputes and grievances, but take a courageous and positive stand in creating the will for peace," the adopted resolution declared.

E. L. Lowery, chairman of the committee on World Peace, submitting the report to the Conference, stressed the importance of district superintendents and pastors.

District superintendents and pastors were asked to cooperate by promoting peace seminars throughout the Conference.

John Gates to Testify for CP At Washington

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, will testify for the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board at the R.C.A. Building in Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m. next Monday.

The government board is trying to have the Communist Party outlawed.

Gates was recently brought from the Atlanta, Ga. federal penitentiary, where he is serving a five-year term in a Smith Act frameup, to the West Street prison in New York.

PEACE PLEA TO BE BROUGHT TOMORROW TO TIMES SQ. AND HERALD SQ.

—See Page 3

Local Elections in Italy Show New Gains for the People's Bloc

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, May 29 (airmail).—A striking gain for the Left, while the so-called Center lost heavily to revived Fascists and the monarchists: this is the general result of the third round of the Italian provincil and municipal elections, which took place last Sunday mostly in the South, including Rome.

The first two rounds were held a year ago in May and June in the rest of Italy; last Sunday's balloting also covered Sicily, Sardinia, Trieste and a few northern cities.

The returns show the continued and all-national power of the People's Bloc, formed by the Italian Communists, the Socialists and other allies. They also show that Fascism is rising again in southern Italy and that Premier Alcide de Gasperi, heading the so-called Center coalition, built around his Demo-Christian Party, will have increasing difficulty in governing the country without concessions to the extreme Right.

Next Spring the legislative elections take place, five years after the April, 1948, balloting which brought de Gasperi to power.

If the April, 1948, legislative elections are compared with the total of the past two years of provincial and municipal balloting, the Left bloc went up from 31 percent to 33.8 precent.

The Christian Democrats and their other Centrist allies went down from 61.9 percent to 49.5 percent, while the Christian Democrats, taken alone, fell off 48.5 percent of the vote to 35.6 percent.

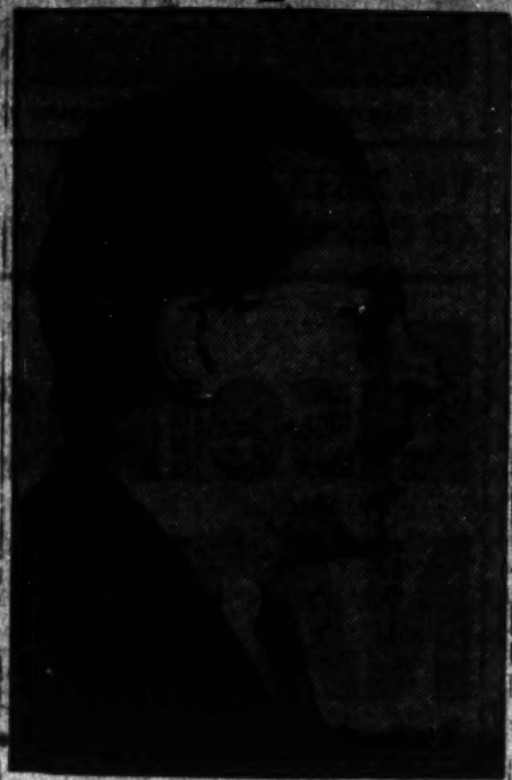
The Fascists and their monarchist allies now show a nation-wide strength of 9.9 percent most of which is in the south; no figures exist for them in 1948.

ALL-NATIONAL GAIN

While the trend of the Christian Democrats, plus their Liberal, Republican and Social-Democratic allies, is therefore steeply downward throughout the nation but especially in the south, and the Fascist and monarchist trend is the reverse, the interesting fact is the all-national character of the People's bloc.

For southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Trieste alone, the Left got 29.8 percent of the vote, divided 19 percent for the Communists and 10 percent for the Socialists; since their totals were higher in the central and nothern areas lest year, the national average becomes 33.8 percent.

In terms of actual figures, the latest figures show a gain for the Left of about 200,000 votes; a loss for the Center of half a million and a gain for the monarchists and



TOGLIATTI
Italian CP Leader

Fascists of 400,000. This compares the legislative ballot of 1948 with last Sunday's provincial and municipal figures.

The Left retained such important towns as Rieti, Ferrara, Terni, Perugia, and obtained a majority in the province of Rome. But the city of Rome itself, thanks to the loaded electoral law, remains in Christian Democratic hands.

In Trieste, the Communists and their allies show a strength of a bit more than 18 percent; together with Right-wing parties the partisans of independence of the city from Allied control now reach 30 percent.

In Naples, a traditionally right-wing stronghold, the monarchists won out. But it is significant that the Left bloc gained 40,000 votes over 1948; the Communists alone have 20 percent of the vote in Naples.

In ome, the Left was allied with various independents and showed a sharp gain; in 1948 their vote had been 242,000; this time it rose to 314,243 in the city proper and 408,183 for the province of Rome.

Important towns of the south and Sicily such as Bari, Salerno, Foggia and Avellino passed from the Demo-Christians to the neo-fascists and monarchists.

De Gasperi's trouble will arise as he and his Catholic Action powerhouse tries to work out alliances with the monarchists; his own Social-Democratic, Republican and Liberal allies cannot swallow that. The monarchists, however, have no great love for the Neo-fascists, who are the direct descendants of Mussolini. But as in France, the trend is toward regrouping of the so-called Center with the Right against the Left.

Rap Move to Disbar Lawyer In CP Case

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A spokesman far the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild today termed an American Legion proposal for disbarment of Attorney Richard Gladstein as "part of the pattern of hysteria which would deny legal representation to minority groups."

Charles Garry, president of the San Francisco NLG chapter, said the Legion move marked "another step toward intimidation of the bar." The NLG backs the right of Communists and other minorities to adequate legal defense.

The Legion's local Blackstone Post announced today it will place the Gladstein disbarment proposal before a state Legion meeting in San Jose in September. Gladstein was one of seven labor and civil rights attorneys whom Federal Judge Harold R. Medina found guilty of contempt for their vigorous defense of 11 Communist leaders in New York in 1949. Gladstein began serving his contempt sentence in New York April 24. He is currently en route to a federal prison in Texarkana, Tex.

One of the noted California attorney's partners, George Andersen of the firm of Gladstein, Andersen & Leonard, assailed the Legion proposal, asserting that so-called "contempt" citations were "smokescreens behind which judges are attempting to punish attorneys who defend unpopular clients.

"When an attorney is courageous enough to defend Communists, he is subject to all sorts of reprisals," Andersen said. He pointed out that some 700 lawyers recently refused to defend several Communists in Smith Act proceedings in an eastern city for fear of professional, economic and political reprisals.

The Legion proposal was made on the motion of Dean David E. Snodgrass of the Hastings College of Law, who is a member of the Blackstone Post.

Soviet Writers Analyze State Forms in China and East Europe

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THEORETICAL problems of both the natural and social sciences receive rich and many sided treatment in books, learned journals, magazines and newspapers of the Soviet Union. A constant struggle goes on for the better understanding and development of Marxist theory.

Among such questions recently discussed in a review of various current booklets are the character and development of the revolutions in China and the European peoples democracies, which appeared in the theoretical-political magazine "Bolshevik."

This article, in No. 7 of Bolshevik for 1952, by Mr. M. Morozov and M. Kharlamov, criticizes a brochure by Z. Chernilovsky entitled, "State System of the Chinese People's Republic." The heart of Chernilovsky's error, according to the reviewers, lies in the author's assertion, "that the Chinese revolution, while accomplishing the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, is at the same time, 'although not altogether consistently,' solving a series of problems of the socialist revolution."

Such a claim reflects "an ignorance of the basic documents of the Chinese People's Republic, which have been published in the Soviet press," the reviewers charge. Morozov and Kharlamov write:

"In reality the popular-democratic power in China is at the present time carrying out the tasks of completing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution and of liquidating large landownership. . . The leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has pointed out that only when flourishing economy and culture have been created, when all the conditions have matured, and when this step will meet with the approval of the whole country 'shall we cross in our steady forward movement the threshold of the new era of socialism.' At the third plenum of the CC of the Communist Party in China in 1950 Mao Tse-tung said: 'The notion entertained by some people that the annihilation of capitalism and the introduction of socialism can be speedily secured is incorrect and inappropriate to the conditions of our country. . .'"

MOROZOV and Kharlamov further believe that the brochure errs in its estimation of the role of the various classes who make up the democratic united front in China. They write:

"Z. Chernilovsky also introduces confusion into the question of the class composition of the popular democratic united front in China. In one passage he indicates that, along with the working class, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia is included in the united front; in another passage he asserts that the united front includes, not the whole intelligentsia, but the 'revolutionary' intelligentsia.

"What the author has to say about the participation of the bourgeoisie in the united front is also imprecise and contradictory. Now he calls it the 'national' bourgeoisie, now the 'liberal' bourgeoisie. As a matter of fact the popular democratic united front in China embraces the broadest layers of the population — the working class, the peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, and other patriotic elements."

FINALLY the reviewers charge that the borchure distorts the nature of the agrarian tranformation in China. They state:

"The author writes that in the Chinese People's Republic the land taken from the big landowners is being nationalized. Actually the lands confiscated from the big landowners are not nationalized, but are distributed among the peasants."

THE SAME REVIEW in "Bolshevik" deals with the development of the revolution in the European People's Democracies through two basic stages. Morozov and Kharlamov criticize a book by Y. Eisenstadt, "The State System of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

In the first place, according to the reviewers, the author of this book, "mechanically com-

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Bias Referendum in Albuquerque Beaten

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 3.—Attempts to sabotage the anti-discrimination ordinance passed recently here have failed, Hobart LaGrone, president of the NAACP Albuquerque branch, reports this week.

A move to kill the measure by referendum failed when only 1,970 of the needed 12,000 signatures were obtained, LaGrone said.

Aussie Building Workers Protest Gov't War Moves

SYDNEY, Australia, June 3.—The "fundamental opposition" between the Australian government's war policy and the needs of the people furnished the theme of a recent "Save the Construction Industry for Peace" conference here.

The Building Workers Industrial Union summoned the conference to meet increasing joblessness in the industry. John Palmer, Victoria delegate, said 3.500 workers were formerly employed on the Kiewa hydro-electric project.

There are now 700. The reduction was forced by diversion of government funds from public works to war production.

The Rev. G. R. van Erde, a porminent Sydney social worker, revealed the following needs for peace construction:

"Half Sydney's homes are unfit for human habititation. There are 10,000 acres of slums."

The Rev. van Erde, disclosed that his Sydney suburb of Redfern has the higest white mortality rate in the British empire —17 deaths per thousand population. Infant mortality is at the rate of 64 per 1,000.

Other neglected Australian needs:

J. McPhee, secretary of the Hos- additional hospital beds are needed in New South Wales alone."

E. Muttock, Teachers Federation: "A large number of schools is unfit for housing and teaching children."

Other speakers accused the Menzies government of deliberately creating unemployment and depression in the construction industry.

Catholic Paper Hits Trial of Basque Strikers

"This time it is Catholics," the Catholic Worker declares, in a plea for protests against the trial in Spain of members of a Catholic trade union for havin participated in an anti-Franco strike a year ago last spring.

"Clear proof of the nature of the Franco regime's labor policy is now available to us," the Catholic Worker declares in its June issue, "and this time it concerns Catholics specifically."

Reporting on the trial of the Basque workers who are members of "a trade union affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions," the Catholic Worker urges:

"If Catholics have been unable to protest the injustice done to Anarchists and Socialists, at least let them raise their voices now, even if the motive is sectarian, that these men are Basque and Catholic. But, for God's sake, let them protest."

British Legion Rejects Move To Bar Communist Veterans

ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey Island, June 3.—The British Legion—veterans' counterpart of the American Legion—at its annual convention yesterday rejected a proposal to prohibit Communists from joining. The vote was 430 to 126.

Sir Ian Fraser, Legion president and a Conservative member of Parliament, urged the meeting to turn down the proposal at its annual convention here.

"The way to deal with political thought with which you are in disagreement is by argument and reason, not by banning," he said.

'Books on Trial' Will Be Theme of Meeting to Defend Trachtenberg

"Books on Trial" will be the theme of a meeting at the Hotel Capital, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., June 12 under the auspices of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. Together with 15 co-defendants, Trachtenberg is now on trial at Foley Square.

Nationally known figures in the world of publishing, authorship and education will be presented at the meeting. Purpose of the gathering is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics arising out of the indictment of Trachtenberg, who is director of International Publishers.

In sponsoring the Committee, Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands and for 30 years on the faculty of the University of Chicago, wrote:

"The attack on International Publishers is outrageous. Milton, whose authority in the matter of freedom of the press will be recognized by liberals, declared in 'Areopagitica:' 'As good almost kill a man as kill a good book.' Here, in killing a publisher there is a massacre of books....I am glad to join with you in any effort to defend the freedom of printing."

Prof. Dorothy Brewster wrote the committee that "Mr. Trachtenberg has done the most valuable service to publishing, as director of International Publishers. His indictment is one outrage among many in this crisis."

Novelist Albert Maltz wrote the committee: "I am more than eager to cooperate in the dual defense of Mr. Trachtenberg and of freedom for publishing in the United States."

The nuclear scientist, Philip Morrison informed the committee:

"Please put me down as one of those in strong support of the spirit of your defense of Mr. Trachtenberg.

"As a scientist I could not fail to speak in warning against those who would make publication of serious work attempting to deal with the desperately grave problem of the science of society itself a crime. I am convinced that most thoughtful Americans entirely independent of their agreement with or even acquaintanceship with the ideas conveyed by the books of International Publishers would agree. The freedom of serious publication deserves defense not only in principle, not only because of its implications for all the other freedoms, but perhaps above all pragmatically because an attack on publication is an attack on knowledge, and therefore on the chance for our country and for all nations to come through these critical days without disaster."

The statements by Prof. Morrison, as well as other notables, appear in a booklet just issued by the committee, titled "Books on Trial—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg." Copies, at 10 cents each, may be obtained by writing the committee at 80 E. 11th St., Room 634, New York 3 N. Y.

MALTZ CALLS TRIAL OF BOOKS 'PERNICIOUS FASCISM'

By ALBERT MALTZ
(Novelist and Screen Writer)

The trial of Alexander Trachtenberg for the alleged "crime" of publishing Marxist works is so monstrous as almost to be incredible. A man is on trial in the United States solely because he is a publisher of serious works, of works that circulate in millions of copies all over the world, of works that are in every library in the United States.

What else is this trial but an act of planned and conscious fascism? It is designed to stifle free thought and to punish free thought. Is it to be believed that American publishers, who protested the burning of books in Nazi Germany, will keep silent at this so-called legal prosecution of a publisher and his books in our country?

If Alexander Trachtenberg is locked behind bars, then the shadow of those bars will fall upon the desk of every publisher in the United States. Imprison the publisher of Marxist works today, and then let us see what other publishers will dare print tomorrow.

What a shameful period we live in! What indignities are being visited upon the American people in the name of anti-Communism! How sorrowful and contemptible is the silence of so many who know better!

LEGION BLACKLIST DRIVE NOW PERILS THEATRE, RADIO AND TV WORKERS

By DAVID PLATT

The American Legion's blacklist drive on Hollywood talent suspected of 'disloyalty' to the big trusts will be followed by similar crackdowns on creative workers in theatre, radio and television, it is reported.

Lists of artists in these fields, whose opinions on foreign and domestic questions are contrary to Legionnaire thinking, are now being compiled under the direction of national commander Donald Wilson "in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Legion's national convention last October."

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The new witchhunt conducted by the major movie corporations at the behest of the Legion finds the movie colony "indignant and fearful" said the Times last Sunday.

Indignant, because the movie moguls "invited" some 300 of their employees to submit to the indignity of "cross-examination on the basis of accusations which have not even been fully substantiated." Fearful, lest "the latest political jigsaw puzzle which has Hollywood hanging on the ropes again" sucks in everybody who may have once supported an unpopular cause.

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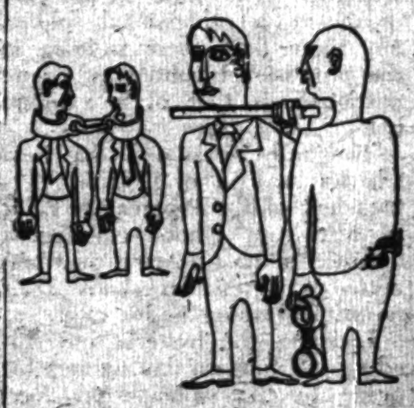
It is clear to all that the terror in Hollywood today is much worse than it was in 1948 when Mervyn Leroy, director of two powerful anti-lynch films, said he wouldn't touch such themes with a 10-foot pole; when William Wyler, another distinguished director said: "They are making decent people afraid to express their opinions. They are creating fear in Hollywood. Fear will result in self-censorship. Self-censorship will paralyze the screen."

Those were the days when the



Hollywood 10 were warning the movie colony that if they acquiesced in the persecution, blacklisting and jailing of artists for their ideas, other groups of 10 and more would follow until there would be a complete blackout of movie art, and the entire industry would be joined to the engines of war. Too many who knew better remained silent.

Today the movie artist is muzzled to a degree unknown in the past.

One has but to glance at the titles of Hollywood films from one end of Broadway to the other to see what is happening to an industry that is involved in one witchhunt after another.

"Now, perhaps as never before in its recent history, the creative element in Hollywood is experiencing a form of censorship unparalled in the experience of the average individual in this country," said the Times' last Sunday.

But instead of standing up like men and fighting it out with the enemies of art, the 'silent ones' are retreating further into their shells.

The fear of the blacklist is so great that "men who are conscious of their thoughts being scrutinized for political and social observations which very possibly may be subject to more than one interpretation will necessarily be more guarded in their expression."

The irony of it all is that "neither management nor the accused individual has any assurance that the American Legion will be any more content after all the questions have been answered.

"Who's to judge the sincerity of whom and by what standards?" asks the Times correspondent.

• • •

Additional proof of the superiority of East German over West German films appeared in another column in last Sunday's Times.

A dispatch from Times correspondent Jack Raymond out of Bonn, West Germany, tells of the East German film, "The Doomed Village," which has "set Western propagandaists on their ears."

Despite the millions of dollars which the "United States has spent on public relations and propaganda in Germany," West Germany has produced nothing to equal it, Raymond wrote.

"The Doomed Village," he continued, is "an extremely competently directed and produced" film, "purporting to describe how the United States Army forced the evacuation of a village in Bavaria in order to construct an airfield.

"Avoiding most propaganda crudity the picture describes the alleged ruthlessness of the Americans, a tie-up with local business interests who stand to profit by the remilitarization program, helplessness of a parish priest who finds sympathy with his church superiors when he seeks their aid on behalf of the villagers and a spectacular strike and mass resistance.

"On almost every countq. 'The Doomed Village' is a good movie, and the United States, which has spent literally millions of dollars on public relations and propaganda in Germany, has not equalled this performance by the Communist film propagandists."

The Times correspondent indicated that the movie is not only well done but is based on facts as well.

"What makes 'The Doomed Village' all the more effective," he says, "is that there was an instance recently in which a sizable number of Bavarians were evacuated from their homes in order to make room for U.S. military installations."

LAST 3 DAYS
NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY 6TH

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Reynolds, the Indians, Et Al . . .

ALLIE REYNOLDS was too much for My Favorite American League Team at the Stadium Monday afternoon. The truth is Allie is too much for any team the way he is blazing this spring. With this 2-0 victory he has now pitched nine complete games and has an earned run average of 1.35 per game. Obviously his record could easily be 9-0 or at least 8-1 with a break or two instead of 6-3.

The 34-year-old product of Bethany, Oklahoma, is clearly the major's top hurler, with all deference to the Giants' Sal Maglie. He is a very formidable factor in the Yanks' title defense, the one who can win the big game in the important series. Question of course is whether he can go through the whole season like this. It might be observed in this connection that Allie, who has a strong sense of athletic preservation, is using more slow curves this year, and pours on the blue blazer when he needs it. He's really mixing 'em.

In the Cleveland seventh with one away Easter banged a single to right and pinch-hitter Pete Reiser, our one time Dodger phenom who still takes that whiplash cut, lofted a double to left center putting Luke, the tying run, on third with one out. Another veteran lefthanded veteran pinch-hitter, Barney McCoskey, came up. Tensed for Allie's fearful aspirin ball, he stood foolishly off balance while a half-speed pitch drooped lazily over the plate for strike one. Now, of course, the fast ball—and once again a slow pitch caught bench-musty Barney unable to shift gears. Ahead two strikes and no balls and with the hitter no longer knowing whether he was coming or going, Allie didn't waste a single pitch. This time he barreled through that cruel fast one on the outside corner and the pinch-hitter was out of there on three straight pitches.

REYNOLDS HAS BEEN pitching five years in New York—during which time the Yanks have won four pennants and World Series—so a lot of people have sort of forgotten that this actual American Indian came from the Cleveland Indians where he had hurled five years. The deal was Reynolds for Joe Gordon, and if it seems to be getting a bit onesided now that Joe's finished, it should be remembered that the wizardous Gordon was an indispensable member of the 1948 Cleveland winner which kept the Yanks from making it five straight flags.

The score between Cleveland and the Yanks thus far is 4-2 favor Cleveland, with 16 big ones to go, including a lot of doubleheaders. The Indians won't be back in the Stadium till mid-July, when a scheduled three-game series may turn into a five-gamer.

By then the depths of pitching staffs will be a big factor. And Manager Al Lopez thinks that's just where his team will have a big edge over the Yanks. "We have more good pitchers than the Yanks," he said. "Besides our Big Four and Gromek there's Sam Jones, who has pitched two straight excellent games for us and is ready to make it a big five." He also noted that Zuverink, sent to Indianapolis on 24-hour recall option, was doing very well there.

Luke Easter came in with an anemic batting average, though he has hit seven homers and directly won several games out of proportion to his sad looking .195 mark. There was some talk about his being benched. Lopez said this:

"Luke is off to a bad start. He didn't do much in spring training because we wanted to be sure his knee was all right, and it seems his hitting suffers from that lack of work. But if you'll notice, there are a lot of good hitters way down in the averages so far. Maybe the rains have something to do with it, there have been more postponements than usual and it hurts a hitter's timing. Look at Gil Hodges over in Brooklyn, he was down under .200 just a couple of days ago when I looked."

Against Reynolds, Easter belted a blistering line drive to right which was snared by Mantle who doubled Dale Mitchell off second. It had looked like a hit when it left the bat but it was smashed too hard and never sank, enabling Mantle to get in to it. He flied out in the third, singled sharply in the seventh and grounded out in the ninth. In the field he made the defensive play of the day, making a gorgeous backhand stop of Collins' apparent single with a runner on first and starting one of baseball's more exciting double plays, 3-6-1, meaning first baseman to shortstop back to pitcher, who comes over to cover first.

Al Rosen came in with a solid .338 and league-leading totals in homers and runs batted in. His fielding has improved, too. He is, as of now, the league's Allstar third baseman. Mitchell, Avila and Simpson are all over the .300 mark, and Doby just three points off it. Incidentally Larry (who hits much better away from the Stadium than in it), in spite of missing 13 games, is third in the league in runs batted in. With this kind of hitting foundation and the pitching on hand, this entry looks very good for the flag.

By the way, any kid who ever lost a fly in the sun will be happy to know that when a crack big league centerfielder, Irv Noren, forgot to put on his sunglasses at the start of an inning and tried to catch a routine fly, he threw his hands across his head at the last second and let it fall for a double. . . . When Mickey Mantle bounced a tremendous double into the visiting bullpen in left, 403 feet away, the obvious gag was "Gionfriddo would've had it." That's where DiMaggio's blast was caught in the '47 series. Dale Mitchell never had a chance — this wallop since Mantle, unlike DiMaggio, was batting lefthanded and you don't play deep in the "opposite field." Mickey, who hasn't been mentioned much, is liable to wind up the Yanks' top hitter in this his second season. He has a wonderful level swing, great bat speed and rhythmic power.

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THAT TRADE. The news just came in of the Red Sox-Tiger deal which sent Kell, Evers, Lipon and Trout to Boston for Dropo, Pesky, Lenhardt, Hatfield and Wight. From the Boston angle, this seems incomprehensible to me. The Sox are right up there, the Tigers in the cellar. Dropo and the long ball hitting Lenhardt (who is a natural for the Fenway left fence) are second and fourth in the league in runs driven in. Pesky is a proven .300 hitting infielder, Hatfield a spry young infielder batting over .300.

Kell, of course, is a solid hitter, but not the Fenway type, and doesn't bat in 60 over a season. Evers is 31 and slid way down to .224 last year. They seldom come all the way back from that kind of drop. Lipon is a poor fielding shortstop who is not hitting and Trout is a washed up 37-year-old pitcher.

Anyone thinks the Red Sox helped themselves please explain it to me.

UAW Local at Linden, N. J. Elects Anti-Speedup Slate

LINDEN, N. J., June 3.—Fourteen hundred GM workers at Linden took to the ballot boxes last week and spoke with their votes. They elected Fred Bhend, president, and Michael Collins, shop chairman, over incumbents, Fred Ascough and Francis Smith. The "Square Deal" ticket also elected John Connally, vice-president, and three district shop committeemen, Larry Hemenway, Frank Lang and Art Jones.

Fred Bhend, an original builder of the union, led a fighting caucus which reached into all departments of the shop to bring its program to the workers. They tore into the lame excuses of the administration which refused to conduct a fight against the company by hiding behind the five-year contract.

GM workers didn't go for the Ascough program of all the trimmings and no meat; they weren't settling for just a union hall and newspaper, Xmas parties and a bar. They wanted and voted for an end to the back-breaking speedup, and a real struggle to improve the working conditions in the plant. GM Linden has a higher suspension rate than any other GM plant in the country, which the old leadership did nothing about.

Another major demand of the caucus was for unity of all Buick-Olds-Packard plants throughout the country. These plants all face similar problems in the fight against the company, and the workers felt their position would be strengthened by a joint struggle of all these plants.

The caucus, led by old-timers in the union, met regularly before the elections and attracted over 80 workers to its meetings. They were incensed over the suspensions, firings and layoffs. They reflected the opinion of the majority of the workers in the shop that the company had used the firings to get rid of the most militant workers, and the administration, by its do-nothing policy, to get rid of the opposition.

John Cardamone, who ran for Executive-Board-at-Large, got one of the lowest votes. Cardamone had been one of the most vicious attackers of Cal de Filippis. He testified at the union trial, before the grand jury, at the prima facie hearings and the court trial.

Now that the Square Deal ticket has elected some of the most important officers of the local, the rank and file expects the new leadership to produce on its pre-election promises and to bring home the bacon by an uncompromising fight against the company.

LATIN AMERICAN REVUE. FRI. 8:30

Songs, dances, poetry of Mexico, Venezuela, Africa, Spain, Puerto Rico, Chile, Cuba, Brazil, and

ELMER BENDINER

"First Hand Report on Latin America".

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Spons: Latin Amer. Research Bur.

Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, June 3 (FP).—Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living substandard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U.S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was $3,812 a year in New Orleans and $4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living, reveal even within this limitation rises of 40 and 50 percent in the cost of raising a family between March, 1946, when the first workers' family budget was published; and October, 1951. The BLS consumer price index itself has risen from 187.4 in October, 1951, date of the budget study, to 188 in March, 1952.

"MODEST" BUDGET

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of $67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive $3,485.56. This income is nearly $400 less than the cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 36, who is a homemaker, a boy, 13, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a "small radio."

The food budget allows for meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books.

"A telephone in the dwelling is not required," the BLS says, but allowance is made for three local phone calls a week. No automobile is included, but provision is made for public transportation to work and school and one trip out of town for a vacation or visit "every three or four years." Provision for medical, dental care and insurance is at a minimum.

Labor leaders pointed out that with yearly income far below even these meager standards, the best a family can do is send the mother to work and leave the children without adequate supervision or housekeeping.

Variations in housing costs were the chief element in differing costs among the 34 cities studied. Housing costs ranged from $581 a year in New Orleans to $1,034 in Washington. Although heating cost was included in housing, the housing cost in Houston, Tex., the warmest city studied, was higher than in Milwaukee, the coldest.

REPORT FROM VIENNA

by Delegates just returned from the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

TOMORROW — THURSDAY, JUNE 5th — 7:30 P.M.

PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET

Tickets 75 Cents

- AGNES C. DOE, *Harlem Council on Education, presiding*
- NORMAN STUDER, *Director of Downtown Community School*
- CHARLES MAWBRAY, *United Packinghouse*
- DR. GENE WELTFISH, *Columbia University*
- ALBERT KAHN, *author*
- HALOIS MOOREHEAD, *American Women for Peace*

Dramatic presentation by young people of

"Children's Bill of Rights"

written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

Auspices of the U. S. Committee for Participation in the Conference

Celebrating the Sixth Anniversary of the Italian Republic

Annual Picnic of

L'Unita' del Popolo

SUNDAY, JUNE 8
Noon to Midnight

International Park
814 East 225 Street
Bronx, N. Y.

GAMES • ENTERTAINMENT • REFRESHMENTS • CONTEST

Outdoor Dancing to The Gypsy Ensemble from 6 P. M.

Auspices: Friends of L'Unita del Popolo

Admission $1.00 tax incl.

Los Angeles Negro Labor Group Sets Program of Jobs, Peace

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—This city's Negro Labor Council started its second year of activity at a recent convention with a program geared to the struggle for jobs, political representation and peace.

The convention's peace resolution called for cessation of hostilities in Korea, and protested the use of atomic weapons and germ warfare.

John Forrester, provisional secretary, was reelected by acclamation.

Cleophas Brown, AFL Laborers, was chosen president. He replaces Joe Johnson, provisional chairman, who is going to San Francisco to take on new duties as secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

Marie Bowden was reelected vice president, Mrs. Frankie Sims was elected treasurer and Mrs. Laura Little recording secretary.

The immediate jobs fight will center on stopping discriminatory hiring at Weber Bakery and the Hoffman Television Co. On the recommendation of Forrester, a campaign for a city FEPC will be the first order of business.

NEGRO WOMEN

Particular attention is to be paid to securing industrial jobs and upgrading for Negro women. A special standing committee on the economic problems of Negro women was established. A conference on the subject is to be called soon.

Ted Watkins, CIO Auto Worker, got the convention to pledge support to the principle of Negro representation in legislative bodies, plus aid for the election of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Independent Progressive party candidate for vice president; Horace V. Alexander, IPP Congressional candidate in the 26th CD, and Rayfield Lundy, state assembly candidate of the IPP in the 55th district.

Mrs. Vernon Thompson received a large bouquet of flowers as the NLC "Mother of the Year."

Mrs. Thompson's work symbolized "the magnificent contribution made by our mothers throughout history of the fight for Negro liberation," said Johnson.

Tom Cred, a white auto worker, was honored by a special resolution commending him for helping organize the defense of Mrs. Sula Mae Paynes when bigots threatened to oust her from her home in Bell.

Creed was brought up on charges in his local union and fined for "conduct unbecoming a union member. The NLC pledged to help him fight this frameup.

Packed Chicago Rally Greets Mrs. Hallinan

CHICAGO, June 3.—Hundreds of Chicagoans packed Chopin Center on the city's north side last Friday evening to greet Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party's candidate for President, and to cheer the Illinois party's announcement of its candidates for state office.

Mrs. Hallinan, touring the nation on behalf of her lawyer husband who is serving a six-month jail sentence for his militant defense of union leader Harry Bridges, told the rally:

"It is hard to be parted from my children. But when I get tired, I think of my six sons with guns on their shoulders, and my strength returns. My husband's campaign is a campaign for peace. His candidacy offers the people their greatest opportunity to defeat the war plans of both old parties."

Recounting the overflow meetings which welcomed her and Mrs. Carlotta Bass, candidate for vice-president on the P.P. ticket, in Connecticut, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York, the youthful mother declared: "Everywhere, the people are beginning to realize that there is no hope in the candidacy of a professional soldier, any more than there is hope in the professional politicians, whose patriotism is that of a vampire bat!"

The rally acclaimed the Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit, vice-president of the Progressive Party of Michigan, whose courageous defiance of the Un-American Committee Congressmen shook their recent inquisition in his city.

Likening the hysteria unleashed against modern day fighters for peace to the violence practiced against abolitionists during this country's anti-slavery fight, the Negro churchman asserted: "The abolitionists' cause was won because they were right, and the Progressive Party will win, because it is right."

He warned: "My people have no more patience with those who tell us 'it takes time' to win our civil rights. It doesn't take them any time to vote billions for war. It doesn't take them time to bomb defenseless people thousands of miles away.

"With the Progressive Party in office, we can demonstrate that it does not take time to legislate and enforce peace and freedom. The Negro people are serving notice that they will fight until the Progressive Party is in office!"

Hugh DeLacy, former U. S. Congressman, brought cheers with the announcement that the Michigan party had won its place on the ballot. DeLacy paid tribute to Mrs. Bass' nomination as "the prime assertion by the Progressive Party that it honors the dignity and rights of women, of Negroes, and of all the people."

Robert Morss Lovett, the Illinois party's candidate for Governor, was given a standing ovation. The veteran fighter for civil rights, former administrator of the Virgin Islands, told the meeting: "I am proud to be the standard bearer of the best slate ever offered to the people of Illinois."

Plans to win a place for the party on the Illinois ballot were outlined by Sidney L. Ordower, chairman of the meeting.

What's On?

Coming

AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Alechem, presented by Famous Actors—starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard DaSilva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Saturday nite, June 7, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Subs. $1.50 at door, $1.25 in advance. Famous movie and television stars.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale—at a price you can afford. Approximately $6 covers everything. Only one hour from New York City. All sports folk and social dancing, entertainment. For further information call TErhune 3-2160—Midvale, New Jersey.

"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS"! Prominent figures in world of publishing, education and authorship join in meeting on behalf of Alexander Trachtenberg, Smith Act defendant, Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Adm. $1 (tax incl.).

FROM PEACE FESTIVAL to Jewish Youth Festival—the N.Y. Dance Workshop, JYF presents "Dance Around the World for Peace" Saturday, June 7—8:30 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Also Martha Schlamme, Jewish Young Folksingers, Puerto Rican Caravan Dancers, Meleff Drama Group, Variety Concert Group and others. Dance to Bernie Stones Orchestra. Tix: $1.20 in advance. $1.50 at door. Write Jewish Young Fraternalists, 189 Second Ave.

SAVE June 14—Celebrate Gilberto Mateo victory. Dance to the Latin Rhythms of Carlos Segui and his Orchestra. Hotel Dauphin, B'way and 97th St. 8-1 p.m. Adm. $2.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO STRIKE IN DANGER

An Editorial

WITH THE SEIZURE ISSUE out of the way as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling, and the workers falling back on the strike, the only weapon left to them after seven months of fruitless "bargaining," the yell for new anti-labor legislation is rising higher than ever.

The workers are alway told that the right to strike is sacred. The most outspoken reactionaries, especially the sponsors of anti-labor legislation, never tire in telling us that a ban on strikes is the last thing in their minds. But each time the workers of an important industry take effective strike action, after months of effort to avoid it, the howl goes up for new strikebreaking and union-busting legislation on the ground that the laws passed in an earlier Congress are no longer adequate.

The way Congressmen and big business lobbyists talk now, it would seem that the Taft-Hartley Law is a "pro-labor" measure. What's an injunction to restrain a strike for 80 days when the country's "political climate" is judged ripe for an all-out assault on labor—a BAN on effective strikes, a BAN on industry-wide bargaining or strikes? One Senator, A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, had the gall to suggest that the President appeal to the steel workers to "stay on the job long enough" to give Congress time to enact a measure prohibiting a steel strike.

That is the picture today. The most authoritative legislative spokesmen of reaction aren't pushing for just another amendment to limit or make strikes more difficult. They are moving for measures like the new Smith Bill and the proposed ban on industry-wide bargaining and strikes, to make an effective strike virtually impossible.

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SOME OF THE LEADERS of labor have made the mistake of trying to make a choice between the two approaches toward union-busting currently being debated. They showed a preference for the Truman approach that would place unprecedented dictatorial and police authority in the hands of the President and

(Continued on Page 5)

Daily Worker

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Eisenhower Admits NATO Army Aims at Suppressing People

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted today that there is no threat of Soviet aggression and, at the same time, that the West European Army he headed is intended, not for "defense" against aggression but to suppress democratic movements.

Eisenhower delivered his acknowledgement that "the chances of a deliberately planned global war" by the Russians "are not great" at his final "military" news conference before his retirement.

He launched his televized conference with a 12-minute speech, after which the 100 reporters present were permitted to ask questions which were not "political."

The general, now contesting the Republican nomination for President with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), confirmed in his speech the tactic as outlined by Walter Lippmann, nationally-syndicated columnist, today. (See story on Page 3). Lippmann, who is an Eisenhower supporter, also denied the possibility of any Soviet "aggression", although the avowed purpose of the Nazi-augmented West Europe army is to "halt" such aggression, and he stressed that the true role of this army must be to reinforce the governments presently in power in West Europe. In strikingly similar language, Eisenhower also dismissed the possibility of Soviet aggression, after years of having "warned" against just such a menace.

Instead, he upheld as the course for the U. S. the suppression of working class and other democratic forces in West European countries under the guise or halting "Communist subversion and

(Continued on Page 6)

Steel Strike Is Solid; New Seizure Weighed

By GEORGE MORRIS

The nation's steel industry, except for several plants not affected by the current dispute, was completely halted yesterday as the walkout of 650,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers continued in effect and the Truman administration was still pondering its next steps.

No disorders were reported along the vast battlefield stretching to most of the states. A few pickets at plant gates, silent plants, smokeless chimneys and clearer air, were the usual evidence that a strike was in progress.

The tieup in steel was fast having its effect in many industries closely related it. The United Mine Workers estimated that more than 40,000 of its members producing coal for steel companies, will be almost immediately laid off. This was soon confirmed in a report from Western Pennsylvania's coking areas showing that 33 mines employing 20,700 miners were already closed.

Layoffs of railroad workers engaged in the transport of coal aid steel also began. Several thousand were already reported furloughed with some 10,000 more scheduled to go almost immediately. The New York Central Railroad laid off 900 of its men on lines west of Buffalo. River transport was also feeling layoffs.

An estimated 16,000 iron ore miners in Minnesota's Mesaba Range ore pits joined the walkout. They are also members of the United Steelworkers of America.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, major steel hauling line, announced furloughs for 9,000 of its workers effective Thursday.

The steel corporations, meanwhile, viewing the Supreme Court's voidance of seizure as a strengthening of their hand in the dispute, showed little worry over a possible prolonged strike. The main story of the Wall Street Journal yesterday boasted of the huge stockpile of steel that had been built up in recent months and headlined it "Walkout Creates Little Worry on Metal Needs; No Scramble to Buy, High Output, Plus Cuts in Consumer Goods Making Has Fattened Inventories."

The big business newspaper quotes numerous spokesmen of steel, fabricating and steel warehouse firms, all stating that they are in good shape for a month or longer.

"Steel inventories generally are in pretty darn good shape," said a steel man to the Journal. "Steel has ben easy with us since the first of the year; we're pretty well fortified."

This was typical of the comment and confirmed recent reports that the steel companies feel this is as good time as any to provoke a strike and drive a hard bargain with the steel union.

Other developments flew rapidly in the wake of the supreme court's decision:

• Representatives of the Six big steel companies were arriving in New York last night for a stra-

(Continued on Page 6)

See George Morris Column on Page 4, Rob Hall on Page 3

'16' ASK MISTRIAL, CITE LANE'S PREJUDICIAL SPEECH

By HARRY RAYMOND

The defense in the Foley Square Smith Act trial moved for a mistrial yesterday, charging U. S. Prosecutor Myles J. Lane deliberately increased community prejudice against the 16 defendants by asserting in a Community Breakfast address Sunday that Communists had stolen the secret of a fantastic "sky platform."

Judge Edward J. Dimock reserved decision on the motion after hearing defense attorney John T. McTernan and defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn denounce Lane's utterances as a "direct interference by the prosecution" to due process and a fair trial.

Lane's "sky platform" speech was delivered in the Hotel Statler before 500 members of the 168th National Guard Infantry Regiment. The speech, reported in the N. Y. Times and Daily News, not only claimed that Communists filched the secret of the fabulous platform, but warned the public against Communists.

Defense attorneys presented the court copies of newspaper reports of the Lane speech to support the mistrial motion.

"It is an appeal which has no place in a trial like this," McTernan said, referring to the Lane speech. "The only conclusion that can be drawn is that it was an attempt to poison the minds of his listeners and increase the community prejudice against the defendants."

"VEHICLE" STATEMENT

McTernan reminded the court that the prosecution had only recently stated in the presence of the jury that the Communist Party was a "vehicle" for the alleged conspiracy charged against the 16.

"When such a thing happens at the hand of one of the chief prosecutors, it becomes a very serious matter and obstructs due process and a fair trial to which these defendants are entitled," McTernan said. "We have here an extremely serious obstruction to justice."

Judge Dimcok asked defense counsel if it would be necessary to postpone the trial if a mistrial was granted.

McTernan replied that he thought a postponement would be necessary. But, he said, the motion was directed specifically toward declaration of a mistrial.

"Not before this did we have a

(Continued on Page 6)

W. Va. Methodists Ask Gov't to Act for Peace

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 3.—The West Virginia Methodist Conference has urged the government of the United States to cooperate in "a spirit of mutual trust and understanding in foreign policy" and called on its 1,000 delegates to work wholeheartedly for world peace.

"The church is as much opposed as ever to Universal Military Training or any other form of military training as a permanent program in our national life," according to resolutions adopted by the 14th Annual Conference in session at Morris Harvey College.

"It is opposed to use of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb and other means of mass destruction, especially on cities and areas of little or no military importance."

The Conference voted to petition the Government "to set up a fact-finding commission to make a thorough and impartial study of the world situation; to continue support and cooperation with the United Nations in securing peace throughout the world."

"Peace rather than war is the goal of the church and the church has within its control those curative and creative forces which makes for peace. We should not only condemn war as a violent and un-Christian method of settling disputes and grievances, but take a courageous and positive stand in creating the will for peace," the adopted resolution declared.

E. L. Lowery, chairman of the committee on World Peace, submitting the report to the Conference, stressed the importance of district superintendents and pastors.

District superintendents and pastors were asked to cooperate by promoting peace seminars throughout the Conference.

John Gates to Testify for CP At Washington

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, will testify for the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board at the R.C.A. Building in Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m. next Monday.

The government board is trying to have the Communist Party outlawed.

Gates was recently brought from the Atlanta, Ga. federal penitentiary, where he is serving a five-year term in a Smith Act frameup, to the West Street prison in New York.

PEACE PLEA TO BE BROUGHT TOMORROW TO TIMES SQ. AND HERALD SQ.

—See Page 3

Local Elections in Italy Show New Gains for the People's Bloc

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, May 29 (airmail).—A striking gain for the Left, while the so-called Center lost heavily to revived Fascists and the monarchists: this is the general result of the third round of the Italian provincil and municipal elections, which took place last Sunday mostly in the South, including Rome.

The first two rounds were held a year ago in May and June in the rest of Italy; last Sunday's balloting also covered Sicily, Sardinia, Trieste and a few northern cities.

The returns show the continued and all-national power of the People's Bloc, formed by the Italian Communists, the Socialists and other allies. They also show that Fascism is rising again in southern Italy and that Premier Alcide de Gasperi, heading the so-called Center coalition, built around his Demo-Christian Party, will have increasing difficulty in governing the country without concessions to the extreme Right.

Next Spring the legislative elections take place, five years after the April, 1948, balloting which brought de Gasperi to power.

If the April, 1948, legislative elections are compared with the total of the past two years of provincial and municipal balloting, the Left bloc went up from 31 percent to 33.8 precent.

The Christian Democrats and their other Centrist allies went down from 61.9 percent to 49.5 percent, while the Christian Democrats, taken alone, fell off 48.5 percent of the vote to 35.6 percent.

The Fascists and their monarchist allies now show a nationwide strength of 9.9 percent most of which is in the south; no figures exist for them in 1948.

ALL-NATIONAL GAIN

While the trend of the Christian Democrats, plus their Liberal, Republican and Social-Democratic allies, is therefore steeply downward throughout the nation but especially in the south, and the Fascist and monarchist trend is the reverse, the interesting fact is the all-national character of the People's bloc.

For southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Trieste alone, the Left got 29.8 percent of the vote, divided 19 percent for the Communists and 10 percent for the Socialists; since their totals were higher in the central and nothern areas lest year, the national average becomes 33.8 percent.

In terms of actual figures, the latest figures show a gain for the Left of about 200,000 votes; a loss for the Center of half a million and a gain for the monarchists and

TOGLIATTI
Italian CP Leader

Fascists of 400,000. This compares the legislative ballot of 1948 with last Sunday's provincial and municipal figures.

The Left retained such important towns as Rieti, Ferrara, Terni, Perugia, and obtained a majority in the province of Rome. But the city of Rome itself, thanks to the loaded electoral law, remains in Christian Democratic hands.

In Trieste, the Communists and their allies show a strength of a bit more than 18 percent; together with Right-wing parties the partisans of independence of the city from Allied control now reach 30 percent.

In Naples, a traditionally right-wing stronghold, the monarchists won out. But it is significant that the Left bloc gained 40,000 votes over 1948; the Communists alone have 20 percent of the vote in Naples.

In ome, the Left was allied with various independents and showed a sharp gain; in 1948 their vote had been 242,000; this time it rose to 314,243 in the city proper and 408,183 for the province of Rome.

Important towns of the south and Sicily such as Bari, Salerno, Foggia and Avellino passed from the Demo-Christians to the neo-fascists and monarchists.

De Gasperi's trouble will arise as he and his Catholic Action powerhouse tries to work out alliances with the monarchists; his own Social-Democratic, Republican and Liberal allies cannot swallow that. The monarchists, however, have no great love for the Neo-fascists, who are the direct descendants of Mussolini. But as in France, the trend is toward regrouping of the so-called Center with the Right against the Left.

Rap Move to Disbar Lawyer In CP Case

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A spokesman far the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild today termed an American Legion proposal for disbarment of Attorney Richard Gladstein as "part of the pattern of hysteria which would deny legal representation to minority groups."

Charles Garry, president of the San Francisco NLG chapter, said the Legion move marked "another step toward intimidation of the bar." The NLG backs the right of Communists and other minorities to adequate legal defense.

The Legion's local Blackstone Post announced today it will place the Gladstein disbarment proposal before a state Legion meeting in San Jose in September. Gladstein was one of seven labor and civil rights attorneys whom Federal Judge Harold R. Medina found guilty of contempt for their vigorous defense of 11 Communist leaders in New York in 1949. Gladstein began serving his contempt sentence in New York April 24. He is currently en route to a federal prison in Texarkana, Tex.

One of the noted California attorney's partners, George Andersen of the firm of Gladstein, Andersen & Leonard, assailed the Legion proposal, asserting that so-called "contempt" citations were "smokescreens behind which judges are attempting to punish attorneys who defend unpopular clients.

"When an attorney is courageous enough to defend Communists, he is subject to all sorts of reprisals," Andersen said. He pointed out that some 700 lawyers recently refused to defend several Communists in Smith Act proceedings in an eastern city for fear of professional, economic and political reprisals.

The Legion proposal was made on the motion of Dean David E. Snodgrass of the Hastings College of Law, who is a member of the Blackstone Post.

Soviet Writers Analyze State Forms in China and East Europe

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THEORETICAL problems of both the natural and social sciences receive rich and many sided treatment in books, learned journals, magazines and newspapers of the Soviet Union. A constant struggle goes on for the better understanding and development of Marxist theory.

Among such questions recently discussed in a review of various current booklets are the character and development of the revolutions in China and the European peoples democracies, which appeared in the theoretical-political magazine "Bolshevik."

This article, in No. 7 of Bolshevik for 1952, by Mr. M. Morozov and M. Kharlamov, criticizes a brochure by Z. Chernilovsky entitled, "State System of the Chinese People's Republic." The heart of Chernilovsky's error, according to the reviewers, lies in the author's assertion, "that the Chinese revolution, while accomplishing the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, is at the same time, 'although not altogether consistently,' solving a series of problems of the socialist revolution."

Such a claim reflects "an ignorance of the basic documents of the Chinese People's Republic, which have been published in the Soviet press," the reviewers charge. Morozov and Kharlamov write:

"In reality the popular-democratic power in China is at the present time carrying out the tasks of completing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution and of liquidating large landownership. . . The leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has pointed out that only when flourishing economy and culture have been created, when all the conditions have matured, and when this step will meet with the approval of the whole country 'shall we cross in our steady forward movement the threshold of the new era of socialism.' At the third plenum of the CC of the Communist Party in China in 1950 Mao Tse-tung said: 'The notion entertained by some people that the annihilation of capitalism and the introduction of socialism can be speedily secured is incorrect and inappropriate to the conditions of our country. . .'"

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MOROZOV and Kharlamov further believe that the brochure errs in its estimation of the role of the various classes who make up the democratic united front in China. They write:

"Z. Chernilovsky also introduces confusion into the question of the class composition of the popular democratic united front in China. In one passage he indicates that, along with the working class, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia is included in the united front; in another passage he asserts that the united front includes, not the whole intelligentsia, but the 'revolutionary' intelligentsia.

"What the author has to say about the participation of the bourgeoisie in the united front is also imprecise and contradictory. Now he calls it the 'national' bourgeoisie, now the 'liberal' bourgeoisie. As a matter of fact the popular democratic united front in China embraces the broadest layers of the population — the working class, the peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, and other patriotic elements."

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FINALLY the reviewers charge that the borchure distorts the nature of the agrarian transformation in China. They state:

"The author writes that in the Chinese People's Republic the land taken from the big landowners is being nationalized. Actually the lands confiscated from the big landowners are not nationalized, but are distributed among the peasants."

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THE SAME REVIEW in "Bolshevik" deals with the development of the revolution in the European People's Democracies through two basic stages. Morozov and Kharlamov criticize a book by Y. Eisenstadt, "The State System of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

In the first place, according to the reviewers, the author of this book, "mechanically com-

(Continued on Page 4)

Bias Referendum in Albuquerque Beaten

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 3.—Attempts to sabotage the anti-discrimination ordinance passed recently here have failed, Hobart LaGrone, president of the NAACP Albuquerque branch, reports this week.

A move to kill the measure by referendum failed when only 1,970 of the needed 12,000 signatures were obtained, LaGrone said.

Aussie Building Workers Protest Gov't War Moves

SYDNEY, Australia, June 3.—The "fundamental opposition" between the Australian government's war policy and the needs of the people furnished the theme of a recent "Save the Construction Industry for Peace" conference here.

The Building Workers Industrial Union summoned the conference to meet increasing joblessness in the industry. John Palmer, Victoria delegate, said 3,500 workers were formerly employed on the Kiewa hydro-electric project.

There are now 700. The reduction was forced by diversion of government funds from public works to war production.

The Rev. G. R. van Erde, a porminent Sydney social worker, revealed the following needs for peace construction:

"Half Sydney's homes are unfit for human habititation. There are 10,000 acres of slums."

The Rev. van Erde, disclosed that his Sydney suburb of Redfern has the higest white mortality rate in the British empire —17 deaths per thousand population. Infant mortality is at the rate of 64 per 1,000.

Other neglected Australian needs:

J. McPhee, secretary of the Hos additional hospital beds are needed in New South Wales alone."

E. Mattock, Teachers Federation: "A large number of schools is unfit for housing and teaching children."

Other speakers accused the Menzies government of deliberately creating unemployment and depression in the construction industry.

Catholic Paper Hits Trial of Basque Strikers

"This time it is Catholics," the Catholic Worker declares, in a plea for protests against the trial in Spain of members of a Catholic trade union for havin participated in an anti-Franco strike a year ago last spring.

"Clear proof of the nature of the Franco regime's labor policy is now available to us," the Catholic Worker declares in its June issue, "and this time it concerns Catholics specifically."

Reporting on the trial of the Basque workers who are members of "a trade union affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions," the Catholic Worker urges:

"If Catholics have been unable to protest the injustice done to Anarchists and Socialists, at least let them raise their voices now, even if the motive is sectarian, that these men are Basque and Catholic. But, for God's sake, let them protest."

British Legion Rejects Move To Bar Communist Veterans

ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey Island, June 3.—The British Legion—veterans' counterpart of the American Legion—at its annual convention yesterday rejected a proposal to prohibit Communists from joining. The vote was 430 to 126.

Sir Ian Fraser, Legion president and a Conservative member of Parliament, urged the meeting to turn down the proposal at its annual convention here.

"The way to deal with political thought with which you are in disagreement is by argument and reason, not by banning," he said.

HATRED OF NEGROES BARED IN LaBENSKEY STATEMENT

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 3. The violent anti-Negro prejudice expressed by ex-cop Stanley LaBenskey just before he killed two Negroes, James and Wyatt Blacknall, in Yonkers was revealed today, as his statement made to police was read into the record in his first degree murder trial in the Westchester County Court. Heavy drinking preceding the killings was also admitted in LaBenskey's statement.

LaBenskey's statement, read to the jury by District Attorney John Marbach, was made the night of the killing to William J. Comey, Yonkers Commissioner of Public Safety, now retired, and to Frederick Weeks, Westchester's assistant DA. In the statement, LaBenskey told how after he left the Polka Dot bar, where he acted as bartender, he went to half a dozen other bars, and had drinks at each bar.

Upon reaching Yale's Tavern, he said, he remarked to the bartender, "The N—— are playing shuffleboard and colored people are all around."

Samuel Serbay, the bartender, had earlier testified that when LaBenskey entered Yale's Tavern he came up and, speaking in Polish, said, "Do you serve black people in here?"

Serbay said he replied, "I serve anybody that comes in here."

LaBenskey then ordered a drink, and when Serbay put a glass on the bar, LaBenskey asked, "Did any black drink out of this glass?"

In the statement to the police LaBenskey referred time and again to the number of Negroes in the bar. "There was a colored man on the left of me, and another one on the other side."

Prior to that, LaBenskey had gone into the neighborhood and complained, according to his statement, about some of his friends having to "move out" because of a public housing project.

When LaBenseky came out of Yale's bar, his statement said, James and Wyatt Blacknall, whom he shot, as well as William Blacknall, brother of James, and James Hobbs "got in my way."

LaBenskey claimed that one of the men had something in his hand. "It might have been a knife, it might have been a stick," the killer said, "but when he pulled it out, I went boom."

William Blacknall, 23, testified today that he and his uncle Wyatt and his brother James left work, went to his sister's place at 158 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, and then to Yale's Tavern. There, he said, they had three beers. They then went out on the sidewalk and, meeting Hobbs, began a conversation.

He testified that LaBenskey approached, put his right hand into his pocket, pulled a gun and said, "You don't believe I'll pull it."

Then, William Blacknall testified, LaBenskey fired, and he ran off to call a cop.

In court today was Mrs. Martha Lee Blacknall, 19, widow of James.

It is expected that the prosecution will wind up its testimony tomorrow and that the killer's lawyer, Paul L. Bleakley, will open Thursday. The trial resumes at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Peace Plea Leaflets Will Be Distributed Tomorrow at Times Square and Herald Square

A mass distribution of leaflets by New York workers for peace will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 5:30 p.m. at two of the city's busiest centers — Times Square and Herald Square. The leaflets will urge a general exchange of prisoners of war and a quick end to the fighting in Korea. The leaflets will also protest the rearming of Hitlers' Nazis, carried a step further in the newly-signed "contract" between the West German government and the U. S., Britain and France, and will urge Big Five negotiations for a world peace pact.

The leaflet distribution will be under the sponsorship of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Another Prisoner Killed in Koje Camp

One more prisoner of war in the Koje Island camp in Korea was killed by a U. S. Army guard, in the process of what Gen. Mark Clark had announced was a "long range plan" to smash protests against screening. The latest slaying was officially announced by U. S. Army authorities as the result of "accidental" machine gun fire. Two other prisoners were wounded by this "accidental" outburst from a riot gun, it was stated.

(Last week a North Korean officer in the Koje prison was also killed by a guard by what authorities said was an "accident.")

Three other prisoners were wounded by guards yesterday, sending the camp's toll in the last two days to one dead and five wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Truman today sent a personal note to Syngman Rhee, South Korean dictator, expressing concern at "dissensions" in the South Korean government. Rhee has been arresting members of his National Assembly who had voted to suspend martial law in Pusan.

White House press secretary Joseph Short announced that Truman had ordered John J. Muccio, his ambassador to Rhee, to cut short his vacation in the U.S. and return to his post.

Postponed

Due to tdechnical difficulties the article scheduled for today in Michael Singer's series on The Big Housing Swindle does not appear. The series will be resumed shortly.

LIPPMANN SAYS NATO ARMY AIM IS TO CRUSH UPRISINGS

Walter Lippmann, nationally syndicated columnist, acknowledged yesterday that the purpose of the West European Army is violently to suppress the working class, democratic masses should they move to get rid of their reactionary rulers. The nation's leading Republican commentator thus belatedly confirmed, in his Herald Tribune column, charges by the Soviet Union, the Communist parties and many non-Communist sources in Europe that Gen. Eisenhower's (now Gen. Ridgway's) army is nothing more than an army of occupation aimed at the peoples it claims to "defend."

Lippmann admitted that the ostensible reason for the West European army—the threat of Soviet "aggression"—does not even exist.

"They (the Russians) did not invade Western Europe when there were virtually no ground forces in front of them," he wrote. "They are not invading now that there are 19 divisions or something of that sort in front of them."

But if there is no real threat of what Lippmann calls "outright invasion of the orthodox kind," what then is the purpose of the so-called West European Army now to be augmented by the West German Nazi stormtroops

"I venture to believe," Lippmann declared, "that their true role in the defense of Europe is to reinforce the authority of the existing governments . . . that is, I believe, the kind of aggression which the ground forces that are being raised in Western Europe are able to cope with."

To "reinforce the authority of the existing governments"—that is, to prevent the people of Spain, or Portugal, or Greece, or Turkey, from ridding themselves of their fascist oppressors.

To "reinforce the authority of the existing governments"—that is to forcibly prevent the people of France, or Italy, or Belgium, or any other West European nation from electing governments opposed to the present regimes' policy of war and subservience to Wall Street.

Gov't OKs Horsemeat in Sausages

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The OPS has issued a regulation lifting its former ban on putting horsemeant in sausages.

The regulation, entitled Amendment one to ceiling price regulation 129 was issued May 19, but it escaped general notice until the current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal pounced upon it in an editorial headed "Sausage with a Kick in It."

OPS acknowledged the regulation, contending it was necessary because "many processors have historically used horsemeat in sausage mixtures and the former ban on the use of horsemeat worked a hardship on them."

Singapore Labor Asks China Trade

SINGAPORE, June 3. — The Singapore Labor party voted yesterday to ask the British Government to export Malayan rubber to China and the Soviet Union to prevent a slump in Malaya.

Bao Dai Names A New Premier

SAIGON, Indo-China, Wednesday, June 4.—Bao-Dai, the French imperialists' puppet ruler, today named a new premier, N'Guyen Van Tam, who had been his police chief.

Premier Tran Van Huu was ousted, it was said, because he had failed to recruit enough Viet-Namese into the French imperialist army

Sees New Senate Anti-Union Move Today

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, June 3. — Whether or not President Truman asks Congress for legislation authorizing him to seize strikebound steel plants, such legislation is expected to be proposed tomorrow when the Senate resumes consideration of a bill to extend the Defense Production Act.

An amendment which will cover this ground will definitely be offered by Chairman Burnett Maybank (D-SC) of the Senate Banking Committee, the Daily Worker learned today. The text of the Maybank amendment was not available late today. It was believed here, however, that such an amendment, whatever its immediate purpose, would serve as a door opener for the various drastic anti-labor proposals advocated by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Wall Street Journal.

An amendment to permit Truman to seize the steel mills, for instance, may be followed by the offer of a substitute amendment requiring Truman to seize also the steel unions as provided in the Smith Bill.

Other amendments which could be offered include, of course, the proposal to ban industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes which is being vigorously promoted by big business as an answer to what they call "the monopoly power of labor." Another might be the proposal to make trade unions subject to anti-trust laws.

The Maybank bill would extend the defense production act with wage and price controls until March 1, 1953. The price control features have already been undermined by the Capehart amendment as well as by the action of OPS in decontrolling some 20 basic items and increasing price ceilings on dozens more. The wage freezing feature on the other hand not been in the least weakened and remains as tight as ever.

In fact, under its provisions, if the BLS index of consumer prices should fall slightly, wage cuts are virtually mandatory for millions of workers.

Moreover, on the new wage stabilization board as provided in the Maybank bill labor would have no voice on the Wage Stabilization Board which would be composed entirely of "public members."

In a campaign against the wage freeze feature of the defense production act more than a hundred trade unionists representing UE locals across the country are due

(Continued on Page 6)

200 FARMERS BAR EVICTION OF WIDOW; BEAT SHERIFFS

LAPEER, Mich., June 3.—Farmers beat up a sheriff and his deputy when they tried to serve an eviction notice on an elderly widow today, then waved flags and sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee. . . ."

More than 200 farmers gathered on the 80-acre farm of Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, 20 miles north of here, manhandled and thrashed Sheriff Clark Gregory, 35, 6-foot ex-marine, and Deputy Sheriff Ronald R. Reedy, 27.

The officers were dragged through the dust to their car, tossed in and forced to return to the county seat with black eyes and bruises.

The farmers had shotguns and hunting rifles in a nearby truck in case Gregory used weapons in serving the writ.

Sheriff Gregory, who, previously had been refused state police protection, said he would ask the troopers again to escort him to the Stevens Farm.

"We're going back there," he muttered, but he didn't say when.

Mrs. Stevens, and scores of other farmers, lost their farms when they failed to pay assessments following the failure of the Lapeer Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association in 1985.

The widow and 100 other holdout farmers have lived on their property in defiance of court orders since a Lapeer attorney bought their land at an auction in 1948.

STEEL LOCAL'S HEAD WARNS TRUMAN NOT TO USE T-H

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, June 3. — The head of the big Jones & Laughlin Local 1272 of the United Steelworkers has warned President Truman not to use the Taft-Hartley slave-labor law to break the strike which has shut down the entire basic steel industry throughout the country.

Walter Klis, president of the local, said: "Truman had better not invoke the Taft-Hartley Act now. But if he does, the people will see how vicious it is."

"We've gone over the Taft-Hartley law cooling period," said John Katrinsak, chairman of Local 1397 in the Pittsburgh area. "Why doesn't Congress immediately pass a law bringing our men back from Korea if there isn't an emergency?"

Leo Ring, a millwright at Jones & Laughlin, said, "I'll starve before I'll sweat under these conditions, and my wife is behind me."

"I have been afraid to dress my children and to buy a lot of food and plan a vacation because I feared this would happen. Who is running this country, anyway?"

Clifford Lynch declared: "Now we are exactly where we were last December. If we had struck then, it would have been over in three weeks. Now the end is not in sight."

Frank Kostyak put it this way: "I'd like to see this thing settled, but I can't see going back to work until a contract is signed. We never know from one day to the next where we stand. I think the best way would be to end all this seesaw business and none of us go back to work until we have a contract."

Stanley Szemczak, a worker in a hot strip mill, said: "I think we should stay out until we get a decent wage."

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, June 3. — Six steel plants, including the tremendous Sparrows Point works of Bethlehem Steel Co. were closed

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Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson says that "another trouble" on Koje Island "is that this is probably the first occasion when an American army has had to deal with politically minded troops." Pearson might reflect on the speed with which a lot of Americans would get "politically minded" if a foreign power devastated their cities in order to "defend" them from their own fellow-Americans.

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THE NEWS wants a "rising vote of thanks" to Justices Black, Douglas and the others "who yesterday struck this historic blow for liberty." The News views the end of the steel seizure as a great victory for the "Constitution" and for "private property." Remember how the same Black and Douglas were savagely threatened by the News because they held, in minority opinions, that the Smith Act and the frameup of the Communist 11 were illegal? When the News or any of the Big Business press hail a victory for "freedom," you can bet it's Wall Street's freedom they're talking about.

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THE COMPASS' Leon Edel suggests that Washington's "grandstand play" proposal for "disarmament" by permitting Russia and China 3,000,000 men under arms, which was made "hours after creation of the European Army" will go down as "another piece of seriously misguided propaganda warfare." By recognizing that People's China is "here to stay," and at the same time refusing to negotiate with China, Washington throws "doubt on the sincerity of the whole move."

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THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN is loaded with germs (as usual)—that is, with yarns about the "peril" of Soviet germ warfare. Most Americans, aware for decades that Hearst journalism equals fakery, will wonder why the alleged Soviet "preparations" for germ warfare in some future war weren't 'exposed' until the Pentagon was accused of using germ warfare in a war that's going on right now.

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THE POST'S Seymour Freidin praises one West German magazine, "Der Monat," because "it's anti-Communist and has American support." But on another page, the Post denounced another West German magazine, "Nation Europa," although it, too, is "vociferously anti-Communist" and neo-Nazi, to boot. Why the difference? Because the neo-Nazis, for their own demagogic purposes, are cashing in on the German masses' peace sentiments and are saying that "as determined as our struggle against Communism must be our refusal of all American attempts to use us in a war against the USSR." Put the two Post articles side by side, and you get the unsavory picture of Social Democrats who'll swallow anything, even neo-Nazis, as long as they go along with a third world war. —R.F.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

The Facts: Why the Steel Workers Are So Bitter

THE STEEL WORKERS, in shutting down the plants from coast to coast within a matter of hours—with no preparation and only a news flash of the Supreme Court's ruling on seizure, for notice—showed once more than they don't feel in a state of "emergency." They obviously don't really believe the poppycock of a possible "red invasion" and the end of our "American way of life" even if the basically important steel industry is brought to a standstill.

But they do have an emergency—a real one. It is an emergency in their homes and their increasing difficulty of meeting the family budget on what they earn even if they are enjoying full-time work in this period of "armaments prosperity."

When the steelworkers presented their case before the fact-finders of the Wage Stabilization Board, they brought out a pile of data that knocked the fake publicity of the corporations on steel wages into a cocked hat. They began with the Bureau of Labor Statistics four-person "modest but adequate" family budget, which at the time the case was presented was estimated to require $79.46 a week, or $4,132 a year. That figure, by the way, was an understatement, because the final figure of the BLS survey, as of last October, is a bit higher for many of the 34 large cities surveyed. To take a few listed cities with steel mills:

Baltimore	$4,217
Birmingham	4,252
Chicago	4,175
Pittsburgh	4,203
Detroit	4,195

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THE STEEL COMPANIES have been making the most of BLS figures showing that the average hourly earnings of steel workers runs $1.91 and their weekly earnings average $78.30.

This would leave an impression that the steel workers aren't too far below the "modest but adequate" standard.

First, however, the steel union pointed out that this average includes overtime, which is only a temporary condition. At straight time, wages average $1.85.

Second, the steel union noted and proved:

"More than half—nearly 60 percent—of all steel workers earn less than this average weekly earnings figure since the weekly earnings average is pulled up by reason of the high incentive earnings of a few employes."

The union produced an immense amount of data analyzing the picture among the 288,000 employes of U. S. Steel. Of those employes 34.5 percent—more than a third—are in wage classification 1 to 5—$1.31 an hour to $1.51 (10 cents less in the South). Taken together these 100,000 employes of U. S. Steel, a big percentage of them Negroes, average $1.41 an hour, the union showed, or 57½ cents an hour below what they need for the "modest but adequate" budget.

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IT WOULD BE interesting to know how many of the 288,000 U. S. Steel employes DO earn the $2 an hour or more necessary for the BLS "modest but adequate" budget. The union gave an answer to that, showing 97.5 percent of the corporation's employes are in wage classifications 1 to 16 of the 32 wage classifications in the industry. Stepping up at five cents per classification, that rates these workers from $1.31 to $2.01 for a Northern worker, to $1.21 to $1.91 for a Southern city like Birmingham. Only the very few workers in classification 15 and 16 come even near the BLS budget. That leaves just 7,200 U. S. Steel employes in classifitions 17 to 32 in the topmost skills to earn the BLS budget or better. That about pictures the situation in the industry as a whole.

But the 20 largest steel companies showed profits before taxes rising from $156 million in 1939 to $1,803,800,000 in 1951. Profits after taxes rose from $125 million in 1939 to $596 million in 1951; net worth from $3 billion in 1939 to $5,536,000,000 in 1951; increase in productivity, 40.5 percent per man over 1939.

So it should be quite evident that if the steel workers get the WSB package—costing the companies about 10 percent more in wages—we would still have capitalism, and the steel companies would still be profitably in business.

Soviet Writers

(Continued from Page 2)

pares the constitution of the Bulgarian People's Republic with the constitution of the USSR. . ." A historical approach to this question would show that the constitution of the Soviet Union is based on the victory of socialism already achieved. The constitution of Bulgaria, on the other hand, reflects the transition to socialism. In this regard the reviewers quote the Bulgarian working class leader Georgii Dimitrov, who said:

"The new constitution confirms the principles of the people's democracy and clears the final elimination of all remnants of the capitalist system of exploitation, that is, to the complete liquidation of the exploitation of man by man."

Secondly, the reviewers differ with the contention that the revolution in Bulgaria and the other peoples democracies was, from the beginning, a socialist revolution setting up a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They write:

"The question of the character of the revolution of Sept. 8, 1944, in Bulgaria is wrongly elucidated in the book; the author ignores the indisputable fact that, as in the other European people's democracies, the revolution in Bulgaria first went through a stage fundementally analagous to the bourgeois-democratic revolution; it was directed against the imperialist oppression of German fascism, against the big bourgeosie and landowners, who had allied themselves with the German fascist invaders.

"The hegomony and guidance of the revolution were in the hands of the working class, led by the Communinst Party and allied with the peasantry; the anti-fascist-minded small and, in part, middle bourgeoisie also participated in the revolution. The regime consolidated at the first stage of the revolution was something on the order of a dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, with the proletariat in the leading role.

After the armed uprising of September 9, 1944, along with the working class, which from the very beginning of the revolution had a decisive influence on the political life of the country, along with its ally, the toiling peasantry, a section of the non-toiling classes also participated in the state administration of Bulgaria.

"Only when the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal objectives of the revolution had been achieved, when radical democratic reforms had been carried out, when the guiding role of the working class and the Communist Party in Bulgaria had been reinforced, did the revolution pass over to the socialist stage; the people's democracy began to fulfill the functions of a dictatorship of the working class. The working class won complete power in alliance with the toiling peasantry in the course of sharp struggle against counter-revolutionary, anti-popular groupings."

Thus, according to the authors, "the task of creating the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat were not posed and could not have posed, at the first stage of the revolution."

All this is of great interest to people who have studied, among other works, Lenin's "The Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution." In that work Lenin clearly indicated the two stages of the revolution in Russia, the bourgeois democratic and socialist revolution. Noteworthy is the creative application of Lenin's and Stalin's teachings to Chinese conditions, by Mao Tse-tung.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

From 'Containment' To 'Liberation'

ON MAY 28, President Truman told a delegation of Romanians who hate their country and their people: **"If I can continue our program which I have inaugurated, you are going to be a free country again. . . ."**

This is quite a declaration!

For five years, Mr. Truman, his aides in both the Democratic and Republican parties, and the venal big business press have told us how to defend our own country against aggression. They said that we would have to draw a line around certain areas of the world which they call the "sources of aggression." They said that we would then have to tell the peoples inside this line that if they stepped outside of it, this would constitute aggression, and we and our allies would go to war to force them back behind this line.

They said we should not care what sort of governments and social systems the people behind the line have. They declared that if they wanted to live that way, that was their business, and they were entitled to do so. We would not try to make them change to the kind of system we have.

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THIS POLICY, they told us, was a policy of "containment." And to put this policy into effect, they taxed and priced us almost into pauperdom, and subjected us to loyalty oaths, witchhunts, Smith Act trials, Taft-Hartleyism, and even the Korean war.

When some American voices, such as this newspaper, criticized this policy, warned that it would lead to war, and urged instead a policy of negotiating a peaceable settlement of all existing world problems, we were shouted down, in some cases branded as "traitors," "agents of a foreign power," etc., etc., etc. But after abusing us, Truman and his lieutenants argued that they did intend to negotiate, but that first it was necessary to build up the line around the "Communist aggressors," to build up "situations of strength." They made the point that, once we have become strong enough to resist "aggression," we will then negotiate a settlement "from strength."

Now Mr. Truman has confirmed the worst fears of those who criticized his policy of "containment." His statement of May 28 means that he sees his program no longer as mere "containment," but also as a program of "liberation." He promises the few Romanians here who hate their country and their people to make THEM a "free country again."

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MR. TRUMAN implies that the Romania of more than 16 million Romanians is not free now. But if Mr. Truman believes this of Romania, he must also believe it of the Soviet Union, China and the other People's Democracies—of one-third of mankind. Consequently, he must also envision the "liberation" of these peoples.

This can only mean that what Mr. Truman has in mind, after we have become strong enough to "resist aggression," is not negotiation of differences with the Soviet Union and the other countries with Communist governments, but a demand for the unconditional surrender of these governments. Not negotiations, but an ultimatum—that is the logic of the "liberation" policy.

The example of Korea shows the ease with which "containment" is turned into "liberation." It also spells out the consequences for the "liberated" (millions killed, millions more maimed and mutilated, country ruined, starvation imminent) and also for the "liberators" (one million families deprived of their sons, $15,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money squandered). If Mr. Truman's attempt "to liberate" 30,000,000 people have cost us a Korea, the full price for which we have not even begun to pay and cannot compute in human and dollar casualties alone, what indeed may be the price of attempting "to liberate" 800,000,000?

Surely Mr. Truman's ominous pronouncement requires much serious consideration. Is it not becoming increasingly clear that unless we average Americans intervene in our foreign policy and demand negotiations now, the bankers, politicians and generals up in Washington will drag us into disaster?

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Ike, the Nazis' Friend — *By Arthur Bluoff*

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STOP THE STEAMROLLER

WASHINGTON IS DEMANDING speed on ratification—here and abroad—of its incendiary plan to build a new Nazi army.

The French government has already responded in the style called for by any project to promote war and fascism. It has used the occasion of a public demonstration to arrest Communist leaders and bring proceedings aimed at outlawing all opposition to the Bonn agreement.

The demonstration against Gen. Ridgway, Eisenhower's successor as head of NATO, was essentially a demonstration against the plans for the new Nazi army. The demonstration was supported not only by the Communist Party of France—representing a third of the electorate—but also by the General Confederation of Labor, which has the allegiance of the vast majority of the French trade union movement.

In this country, Truman has just sent a message to the Senate urging "speedy and favorable" ratification. With both Democratic and GOP leaders united on building up a new Nazi war machine, the Administration anticipates little difficulty—provided there is no opportunity for the people to speak out.

For there is no support among the American people for rearming the monsters of Buchenwald and Dachau. Millions of Americans who do not yet understand fully the war aims of Wall Street and the two major parties, nevertheless have not forgotten the last war and, at the very least, feel that the State Department is playing with fire. Publication this week by the New York Post of the American Jewish Committee's findings on "Neo-Nazi and National Movements in West Germany," is an indication of the strong feelings of New Yorkers on this question.

The Bonn agreement, which Washington is attempting to steamroller ratification against the wishes of the people of the world, including the majority of Germans, is the most dangerous step yet taken toward World War III.

The American people should demand full public hearings, and nationwide debate on this pact. They should call on Senate Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Tom Connally and upon their own Senators to vote down this blood-thirsty measure.

With their pressure upon Congress, the American people secured the defeat of UMT. They can do the same with the even more dangerous attempt to restore Nazi imiltary power. Defeat the Bonn agreement! Insist that President Truman agree to immediate Four-Power talks for a peaceful, united, neutral and democratic Germany!

LABOR'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

give him a right to seize plants and hold them until settlement terms "recommended" by the government are agreed upon.

These labor leaders, their judgment often more influenced by their political ties than by what they actually see and know, favored seizure because they naturally sought to avoid Taft-Hartley procedure or thought it would streamline the raise for the workers. As it turned out, the Truman Administration, when it had an opportunity for at least three weeks, did not put into effect the WSB recommendations.

What has actually developed is a bitter struggle between those who wanted Taft-Hartley used to smash a strike and those who said the seizure method is better. The wage interests of the workers were just an inconsequential football in this game. Either alternative offers little comfort to trade unions. It is certainly shortsighted even from the standpoint of a pro-Truman labor leader to favor the addition of new dictatorial powers to the vast authority the government already has to dictate over collective bargaining. Assuming with those labor leaders that Truman is a "friend of labor," can they imagine what an Eisenhower or Taft could do with the powers Truman sought but failed to get?

But Truman is no friend of labor, as the steel workers are finding out. His drag-out and wear-them-down "fact-finding" procedure has resulted in getting the union to commit itself to a WSB recommendation that totals about half of what the workers asked. Now, interpreting the high court's voiding of the President's strike-breaking method as a victory for them, the steel magnates press for a new "approach" for new bargaining conferences on what they call a "give-and-take" basis.

The steel companies explain that they don't intend to meet for the mere formulation of an agreement based on the WSB compromise. They want to confer to see what the union will "give" and what they can "take" from this compromise. The WSB proposal becomes only the "asking price" of labor.

• • •

THERE IS JUST ONE WAY to meet this line of approach—by the kind of an effective strike the workers have at long last shown the companies. It will remind them labor has power. It may sober the steel magnates a bit and bring them down to brass tacks in bargaining.

There is only one way to meet the barrage of anti-labor bills being pushed from all sides—by labor leaders refusing to "play ball" with any set of sponsors of anti-labor laws and uniting all forces of labor and its allies to fight any and all such proposals. It was the crack in labor's ranks, when some labor leaders discovered they could "live" with Taft-Hartley, that proved most helpful to the reactionaries to make the law stick for five years. In fighting against new anti-labor measures, the labor movement should form an all-inclusive united front for a counter-offensive to repeal Taft-Hartley and all other repressive legislation.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS REVIEW WORK, MOVE TO CORRECT THEIR WEAKNESSES

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

(This article was written before last week's arrests and before raids on the Communist Party of France).

PARIS, May 25 (Airmail).—The French Communist Party is currently discussing—and correcting—several weaknesses in its activities in the light of the tense situation at home and the new realities in western Europe.

The discussion was set off by a review of the Party's work since the April, 1950, Congress, written by a political bureau member, Francois Billoux, and appearing in the May issue of the monthly magazine, Cahiers du Communisme. It is going forward in the Communist press, notably the weekly journal, France Nouvelle.

The corrections can be seen in the greater strength of the peace movement, especially the concrete actions of workers against war preparations. It is also evident in the Party's sharper actions supporting the peoples of North Africa in their fight for freedom and the tougher resistance to measures of fascization at home, as well as the strong solidarity with the German people for a united, democratic Germany.

NEW PHASE

In a word, the new position of Germany as the key to Europe's immediate future and the requirements of a more determined battle against the French ruling class have compelled the French Communists to make a searching examination of their weaknesses and perspectives.

Billoux' first point is that the main blow of the French workingclass must be directed against its own ruling class. The French capitalists, he says, are not just "victims" of American colonization, but direct and willing accomplices. It is they who are delivering the country to Wall Street, strangling the North African peoples, bleeding Indo-China, and directly backing the dangerous division of Germany.

While this doesn't mean any weakening of the anti-Washington campaign, it does mean a sharper stand all along the line against the French bourgeoisie. Billoux calls the government of Antoine Pinay the most reactionary since the war; it is through this government that the French capitalists strive to install fascism in France without resorting to the de Gaullist adventure.

Billoux warns against any tendencies to dream of a "national union" of the capitalists, the middle classes and the workers. True, he says, many capitalists are greatly dissatisfied with the fact that they are not getting war orders, and the light industries are suffering especially. But leadership of the fight for independence must rest with the workingclass, uniting all other forces behind it.

SOCIALIST GOAL

Billoux goes further. He projects "a broad government of democratic union" to carry out a "total change of policy"—basically peace and national independence. But he also stresses that the fight for peace must open the way to Socialism, and this "requires hard struggle and heavy sacrifices, for one cannot go to Socialism on a path strewn with roses; these sacrifices are really light alongside of what a war would require."

There is "no choice between three ways forward," he emphasizes. There are only two, and the perspective is therefore the fight for peace through a complete change of policy opening further to the struggle for Socialism itself.

A second major theme is the urgency of concrete actions for peace along with petitions for a Big Five conference. The whole message of the article is activity—concrete acts which challenge the war policy and war preparations.

"Certain that these actions are indispensable for a consistent defense of people," the Communists propose them to the peace movement, he says. "It is possible that they will not be accepted as a whole or by everyone immediately. In that case, the Communists do not make this a condition for their participation in the peace movement." He continues:

"But at the same time and without any delay, the Communists call the whole population and democratic organizations to organize such actions and take part in them."

Billoux hits more sharply against the Socialist and Catholic leaders; he warns that political strike actions such as took place on Feb. 12 must be linked with economic demands and the approach to different sections of the workers must be different; he notes a drop of Communist votes in some local elections, and a falling off of readers for the Communist press, all of which, he stresses, must be given careful attention. The key to everything is a greater audacity of the workers, led by the Party, he writes.

In France Nouvelle, May 17, another political bureau member, Jeanette Vermeersch, tackles the German question and says flatly that responsibility for the two past wars does not lie entirely with the Germans but also with the capitalists of France and other countries who built Hitler up.

The campaigns against German rearmament, she says, have not sufficiently played up a positive solution, which meant in the past the Potsdam accords and means today the Soviet proposals for a united, democratic Germany.

This Communist leader — the wife of Thorez—stresses solidarity of the French and German working people. Her purpose is evidently to align the French workingclass with the great struggles now being waged in Germany for peace. Evidence of these themes now appears more and more in the Communist press.

On all fronts, the French Communists are preparing their members and the whole French people for a more resolute mass struggle without which the peace cannot be saved.

COMMUNITY FEPC DRIVE IS ANALYZED IN 'JEWISH LIFE'

The achievements and techniques of the "Community FEPC Committee" in combatting racism in the upper Harlem area are the subject of an article by Ruth Goldworth, secretary of the committee, in the June issue of Jewish Life, progressive Jewish monthly, just out.

Mrs. Goldworth shows in the article the meaning of her conclusion, "The greatest lesson we learned was that it is the worst mistake to talk but do nothing." This was the committee of which the militant recording secretary was Enus Christiani, who was killed by a special policeman of the NYU as he protested use of an anti-Negro caricature as a dart target at an NYU street carnival.

Other features of the issue are an expose by Arthur Dlugoff of the big business backing and policies of General Eisenhower; an account of the summary dismissal for political reasons of three outstanding doctors at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital at Los Angeles and the strong protest movement among the Jewish people of the area; an analysis by Harap of the real character of the Israel Bond Drive; an article on the Moscow Economic Conference by Hershl Hartman; the story of the Jewish worker hero, Hirsh Leckert, by Morris U. Schappes; and the status of the working woman in Israel by Dvra Yaffe of Tel Aviv.

Trial of 16

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutor telling the community that Communists are engaged in espionage," McTernan added. "We have a qualitatively new situation here now."

Lane did not appear in court to reply to the defense arguments. His place was taken by assistant prosecutor David L. Marks. Marks said that Lane had told him his speech at the Statler specifically referred to the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are now appealing a death sentence verdict to the Supreme Court on their conviction last year on trumped up charges of stealing the secret to the atombomb.

MENTIONED COMMUNISTS

"The newspaper accounts do refer to the Rosenberg case," Miss Flynn, acting as her own attorney, told the court. "But he did say, 'We are concerned with the Communists we do not know about,' it seems it is begging the question when he said he was not referring to this case. He spoke of Communists. He should have due regard to that cloak you spoke of—the cloak of presumption of innocence."

Miss Flynn said she would decline to comment on the "fantastic H. G. Wells device that defies all the laws of gravity." She was referring to the "sky platform," which Lane said had been planned to be suspended 3,000 miles above the earth to destroy cities with one blow.

"But," she added, "under present conditions people can be made to believe even that."

"But suppose the government decides to prosecute Communists?" Judge Dimock asked.

"If it does, then the prosecutor cannot go out in public forums and prejudice the case," McTernan replied. "They can't have it both ways."

EIGHTH DAY

Meanwhile, government witness John Lautner continued under direct examination for the eighth day.

Defense attorneys objected when Lautner began telling the jury he "remembered" an alleged 1947 Communist Party disciplinary case in Brooklyn involving an alleged statement by Mike Goldenberg. When the witness said Stalin's book "Foundations of Leninism" was involved, McTernan objected that the testimony was in no way connected with the defendants and was highly prejudicial.

Judge Dimock sent the jury from the room. Marks said he intended to show that Goldenberg had complained he had been disciplined for saying a passage in the book advancing the idea that "the new period is one of the proletarian revolution" applied to the U. S. today. Marks said Lautner's testimony would show the Kings County CP leadership upheld Goldenberg.

The judge asked Marks if he could connect this with the defendants by proving they were so high in Party councils that they bore responsibility for action of the Kings County leadership. Marks said he could.

"This is one of the most exaggerated examples we could have of proving a case backwards," McTernan said. "These defendants should not be held responsible for conflicting views of the Party. They cannot have imputed to them statements made by others. In order to preceive proof of this kind the Communist Party must be the conspiracy. And the Communist Party cannot be the conspiracy because it is protected by the First Amendment."

"CEMENT" THEORY

The judge remarked that the prosecution claimed the Communist Party was a "vehicle" for the alleged conspiracy, and "the cement which binds it together."

"This is a most terrifying thing," McTernan replied. "In this manner you could make a person in Manhattan responsible for what someone in San Diego said."

Judge Dimock said: "A line can be drawn between different members of the party."

Marks added: "All persons involved in this hearing were leading officers of the party."

"That would be like saying the head of a political party is responsible for statements made by a club chairman," declared defense attorney Frank Serri. "If we accept that, then the bars are down. Goldenberg must be shown to be a co-conspirator, an agent of the defendants. Goldenberg must be shown to be part of a conspiracy, not merely that he was a leader of political activity in Brooklyn."

Judge Dimock admitted the prosecution had offered no prima facie proof of a conspiracy, but ruled he would receive testimony on the Brooklyn incident on the theory that the "common enterprise of the defendants has been sufficiently shown."

Lautner then testified that Goldenberg and three others had been removed from party leadership in Brooklyn. He said the Kings County leadership agreed with the quotation in the book but removed the four persons from office "because they failed to carry out their tasks."

During the day Judge Dimock admonished Lautner for volunteering statements from the witness stand.

Earlier, a 12-page article in the October, 1949, issue of the magazine, Political Affairs, was read to the jury. The article, by defendant Betty Gannett, stated that "building the party among the workers in industry is linked to our ability to fulfill the tasks history has placed before our party."

Strike Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

tegy conference here today. One employer source said the group anticipates Philip Murray and his associates to be in New York for conferences with the companies Friday.

• These companies in a statement earlier said they were ready to resume talks but made it plain that they expect the union to come down some from the compromise terms recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board. This was in reply to a statement of Murray declaring the union expects an agreement based on the WSB formula.

• Sen. Robert Taft, the most influential figure among the congressmen rushing with anti-labor legislation, yesterday served notice that no request for seizure or any other power for the President will be supported unless Truman first exhausts Taft-Hartley injunction procedure. He demanded that the President invoke the Taft-Hartley Law immediately.

• One Washington source said the President may try a new seizure plan under the Selective Service Act. He would place war contracts with certain steel firms, then seize them to get production going on those contracts. Whether the union would respect that type of a seizure action was not yet indicated.

In all the noise in Washington, with scores of Congressmen and others offering proposals on measures to force the steel workers back to work, no one thinks of asking the steel workers. It is taken for granted that whatever the eventual legal excuse may be for a back-to-work demand, the workers would honor it.

There is a big "if" on that score, because reports from the steel centers are unanimous in describing the bitterness among them because of the seventh-month runaround they have already had. The most common comment from steel workers is "We should have gone out on Dec. 31."

6 STEEL PLANTS SHUT TIGHT IN THE BALTIMORE AREA

(Continued from Page 3.)

here as some 27,000 steel workers responded to the strike call of the CIO United Steelworkers.

Workers began emerging from the Bethelehem plants shortly after one o'clock yesterday. By four o'clock, picket lines were marching in good order at all plant gates and only maintenance workers were permitted to enter.

Besides Bethlehem, other companies shut down by the strike were Eastern Stainless Steel Corp.; Rustless Division, Armco Steel Corp.; Rheem Mfg. Co.; Maryland Bolt and Nut Co.; and U.S. Steel Supply Co.

One view of how the strike started was related to newsmen on the picket line by Lawrence Coney of the Bethlehem plate mill. "I saw the shop steward coming along and I said to myself 'Oh, oh, here we go'." The shop steward informed the men of the Supreme Court decision and the strike call, he said, and immediately the men began to make preparations to shut down.

Round-the-clock picket lines have been scheduled and each worker has been given his assignment.

Most of the workers expressed the hope that President Truman will not invoke Taft-Hartley and some predicted he would not. "Let's fight it out this time," one worker said.

Retail merchants in the Dundalk and Sparrows Point areas acknowledged that with business already falling off harder times were ahead, but they did not blame the union.

Joseph Handwerger, operator of the Dundalk Food Market said that even before the strike prices were so high that a workers wages "couldn't quite make it."

The attitude of the workers seemed to be anger at the steel companies for forcing a strike and relief at the thought—seemingly held by most—that the time for maneuvering was over and that the time for a showdown struggle had arrived.

"If we got to, we can live on beans til this things settled," one worker said.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

bribery." Such methods of "stealing" a country, he said, are more likely than "outright assaults."

Observers here noted that Eisenhower's suggestion that the West European army will bolster reactionary and fascist regimes by cracking down on the masses in the name of fighting "subversion" is already being borne out in France.

In that country, where Eisenhower maintained his NATO army command, Jaques Duclos, leader of the anti-Hitler Resistance movement and secretary of the Communist Party, has already been jailed and his party made the target of a violent government attack. Illegal raids, suppression of the press and other outrages have been committed, all in the name of fighting "subversion."

In an interview in which he was carefully shielded from embarrassing questions as to his stand on a variety of issues, Eisenhower also volunteered the information that he supports the military alliance with Fascist Spain, but that he would like to see "a little bit more enlightened concern" by that regime "for the basic aspirations and forms of government."

Tomorrow he is to make his first speech as a "civilian" in his adopted home town of Abilene, Kansas.

Congress

(Continued from Page 3.)

here June 5 and 6. According to a union spokesman, they will also seek the defeat of the Smith anti-union bill and other seizure measures limiting labor's right to strike.

Delegates will also lobby for a FEPC and against high taxes.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—CIO President Philip Murray told Senate Democratic leader Ernest W. McFarland today that his organization will not "willingly submit to or cooperate with" the stabilization program if the present Wage Stabilization Board is abolished.

President William Green of the AFL already has said his organization would boycott the board but he did not take in the whole stabilization program.

Murray, in a letter to McFarland, objected to the measure approved by the Senate Banking Committee which would replace the present Wage Stabilization Board—composed of industry, labor and public spokesmen—with a panel of all-public members having no authority to handle non-wage disputes.

Murray said this would "remold" the stabilization program into an "anti-labor pro-industry program."

Soviet Union Hits Blockade Of Radio Berlin

BERLIN, June 3.—The Soviet Union protested strongly tonight against the blockade of Radio Berlin in the British sector.

The chief of the Soviet Control Commission, S. A. Dengin, visited the British commander, Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, to complain of the sealing off of the radio station.

Armed British guards encircled the red tile building containing about 80 German workers, who proclaimed their intentions of sitting it out indefinitely.

Parkchester Residents To Hear Dr. Clark Tonight on Racism

"Let's Protect Our Children From Prejudice" is the topic of a lecture given by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark at Chester House, 1380 Metropolitan Ave., Bx., Wednesday (tonight) at 8 p.m.

As associate director of the Northside Center for Child Development Dr. Clark is familiar and has dealt with the many problems confronting a child growing up in a world of tension and conflict. The film, "The High Wall" will be shown. Contribution 49 cents.

Union Head Asks Britain Free Self From U.S. Bonds

LONDON, June 3.—Archibald McDougall, chairman of the Union of Foundry Workers, urged yesterday that Britain free herself from "American domination," to save itself from being dragged down into the economic crisis threatening the United States.

Speaking at a union conference at Blackpool, he said the presence of U. S. atomic bombers in Britain would invite attack rather than prevent it. He said he could find no evidence of Soviet troops outside of the Soviet Union.

The annual conference of the Association of Supervisory Workers at Clacton on the Sea adopted a resolution opposing the present scale of rearmament.

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'Books on Trial' Will Be Theme of Meeting to Defend Trachtenberg

"Books on Trial" will be the theme of a meeting at the Hotel Capital, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., June 12 under the auspices of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. Together with 15 co-defendants, Trachtenberg is now on trial at Foley Square.

Nationally known figures in the world of publishing, authorship and education will be presented at the meeting. Purpose of the gathering is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics arising out of the indictment of Trachtenberg, who is director of International Publishers.

In sponsoring the Committee, Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands and for 30 years on the faculty of the University of Chicago, wrote:

"The attack on International Publishers is outrageous. Milton, whose authority in the matter of freedom of the press will be recognized by liberals, declared in 'Areopagitica:' 'As good almost kill a man as kill a good book.' Here, in killing a publisher there is a massacre of books. . . I am glad to join with you in any effort to defend the freedom of printing."

Prof. Dorothy Brewster wrote the committee that "Mr. Trachtenberg has done the most valuable service to publishing, as director of International Publishers. His indictment is one outrage among many in this crisis."

Novelist Albert Maltz wrote the committee: "I am more than eager to cooperate in the dual defense of Mr. Trachtenberg and of freedom for publishing in the United States."

The nuclear scientist, Philip Morrison informed the committee:

"Please put me down as one of those in strong support of the spirit of your defense of Mr. Trachtenberg.

"As a scientist I could not fail to speak in warning against those who would make publication of serious work attempting to deal with the desperately grave problem of the science of society itself a crime. I am convinced that most thoughtful Americans entirely independent of their agreement with or even acquaintanceship with the ideas conveyed by the books of International Publishers would agree. The freedom of serious publication deserves defense not only in principle, not only because of its implications for all the other freedoms, but perhaps above all pragmatically because an attack on publication is an attack on knowledge, and therefore on the chance for our country and for all nations to come through these critical days without disaster."

The statements by Prof. Morrison, as well as other notables, appear in a booklet just issued by the committee, titled "Books on Trial—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg." Copies, at 10 cents each, may be obtained by writing the committee at 80 E. 11th St., Room 634, New York 3, N. Y.

MALTZ CALLS TRIAL OF BOOKS 'PERNICIOUS FASCISM'

By ALBERT MALTZ
(Novelist and Screen Writer)

The trial of Alexander Trachtenberg for the alleged "crime" of publishing Marxist works is so monstrous as almost to be incredible. A man is on trial in the United States solely because he is a publisher of serious works, of works that circulate in millions of copies all over the world, of works that are in every library in the United States.

What else is this trial but an act of planned and conscious fascism? It is designed to stifle free thought and to punish free thought. Is it to be believed that American publishers, who protested the burning of books in Nazi Germany, will keep silent at this so-called legal prosecution of a publisher and his books in our country?

If Alexander Trachtenberg is locked behind bars, then the shadow of those bars will fall upon the desk of every publisher in the United States. Imprison the publisher of Marxist works today, and then let us see what other publishers will dare print tomorrow.

What a shameful period we live in! What indignities are being visited upon the American people in the name of anti-Communism! How sorrowful and contemptible is the silence of so many who know better!

LEGION BLACKLIST DRIVE NOW PERILS THEATRE, RADIO AND TV WORKERS

By DAVID PLATT

The American Legion's blacklist drive on Hollywood talent suspected of 'disloyalty' to the big trusts will be followed by similar crackdowns on creative workers in theatre, radio and television, it is reported.

Lists of artists in these fields, whose opinions on foreign and domestic questions are contrary to Legionnaire thinking, are now being compiled under the direction of national commander Donald Wilson "in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Legion's national convention last October."

• • •

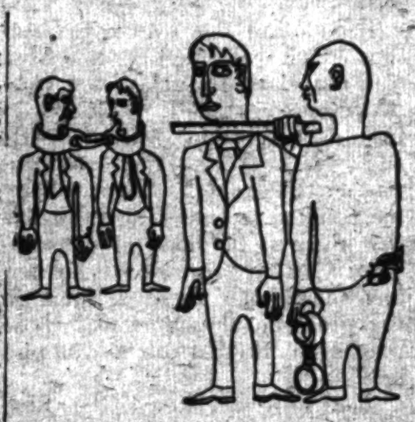
The new witchhunt conducted by the major movie corporations at the behest of the Legion finds the movie colony "indignant and fearful" said the Times last Sunday.

Indignant, because the movie moguls "invited" some 300 of their employees to submit to the indignity of "cross-examination on the basis of accusations which have not even been fully substantiated." Fearful, lest "the latest political jigsaw puzzle which has Hollywood hanging on the ropes again" sucks in everybody who may have once supported an unpopular cause.

• • •

It is clear to all that the terror in Hollywood today is much worse than it was in 1948 when Mervyn Leroy, director of two powerful anti-lynch films, said he wouldn't touch such themes with a 10-foot pole; when William Wyler, another distinguished director said; "They are making decent people afraid to express their opinions. They are creating fear in Hollywood. Fear will result in self-censorship. Self-censorship will paralyze the screen."

Those were the days when the



Hollywood 10 were warning the movie colony that if they acquiesced in the persecution, blacklisting and jailing of artists for their ideas, other groups of 10 and more would follow until there would be a complete blackout of movie art, and the entire industry would be joined to the engines of war. Too many who knew better remained silent.

Today the movie artist is muzzled to a degree unknown in the past.

One has but to glance at the titles of Hollywood films from one end of Broadway to the other to see what is happening to an industry that is involved in one witchhunt after another.

"Now, perhaps as never before in its recent history, the creative element in Hollywood is experiencing a form of censorship unparalled in the experience of the average individual in this country," said the Times' last Sunday.

But instead of standing up like men and fighting it out with the enemies of art, the 'silent ones' are retreating further into their shells.

The fear of the blacklist is so great that "men who are conscious of their thoughts being scrutinized for political and social observations which very possibly may be subject to more than one interpretation will necessarily be more guarded in their expression."

The irony of it all is that "neither management nor the accused individual has any assurance that the American Legion will be any more content after all the questions have been answered.

"Who's to judge the sincerity of whom and by what standards?" asks the Times correspondent.

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Additional proof of the superiority of East German over West German films appeared in another column in last Sunday's Times.

A dispatch from Times correspondent Jack Raymond out of Bonn, West Germany, tells of the East German film, "The Doomed Village," which has "set Western propagandaists on their ears."

Despite the millions of dollars which the "United States has spent on public relations and propaganda in Germany," West Germany has produced nothing to equal it, Raymond wrote.

"The Doomed Village," he continued, is "an extremely competently directed and produced" film, "purporting to describe how the United States Army forced the evacuation of a village in Bavaria in order to construct an airfield.

"Avoiding most propaganda crudity the picture describes the alleged ruthlessness of the Americans, a tie-up with local business interests who stand to profit by the remilitarization program, helplessness of a parish priest who finds sympathy with his church superiors when he seeks their aid on behalf of the villagers and a spectacular strike and mass resistance.

"On almost every countq. 'The Doomed Village' is a good movie, and the United States, which has spent literally millions of dollars on public relations and propaganda in Germany, has not equalled this performance by the Communist film propagandists."

The Times correspondent indicated that the movie is not only well done but is based on facts as well.

"What makes 'The Doomed Village' all the more effective," he says, "is that there was an instance recently in which a sizable number of Bavarians were evacuated from their homes in order to make room for U.S. military installations."

LAST 3 DAYS
THE NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY FILM

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Reynolds, the Indians, Et Al . . .

ALLIE REYNOLDS was too much for My Favorite American League Team at the Stadium Monday afternoon. The truth is Allie is too much for any team the way he is blazing this spring. With this 2-0 victory he has now pitched nine complete games and has an earned run average of 1.35 per game. Obviously his record could easily be 9-0 or at least 8-1 with a break or two instead of 6-3.

The 34-year-old product of Bethany, Oklahoma, is clearly the major's top hurler, with all deference to the Giants' Sal Maglie. He is a very formidable factor in the Yanks' title defense, the one who can win the big game in the important series. Question of course is whether he can go through the whole season like this. It might be observed in this connection that Allie, who has a strong sense of athletic preservation, is using more slow curves this year, and pours on the blue blazer when he needs it. He's really mixing 'em.

In the Cleveland seventh with one away Easter banged a single to right and pinch-hitter Pete Reiser, our one time Dodger phenom who still takes that whiplash cut, lofted a double to left center putting Luke, the tying run, on third with one out. Another veteran lefthanded veteran pinch-hitter, Barney McCoskey, came up. Tensed for Allie's fearful aspirin ball, he stood foolishly off balance while a half-speed pitch drooped lazily over the plate for strike one. Now, of course, the fast ball—and once again a slow pitch caught bench-musty Barney unable to shift gears. Ahead two strikes and no balls and with the hitter no longer knowing whether he was coming or going, Allie didn't waste a single pitch. This time he barreled through that cruel fast one on the outside corner and the pinch-hitter was out of there on three straight pitches.

REYNOLDS HAS BEEN pitching five years in New York—during which time the Yanks have won four pennants and World Series—so a lot of people have sort of forgotten that this actual American Indian came from the Cleveland Indians where he had hurled five years. The deal was Reynolds for Joe Gordon, and if it seems to be getting a bit onesided now that Joe's finished, it should be remembered that the wizardous Gordon was an indispensable member of the 1948 Cleveland winner which kept the Yanks from making it five straight flags.

The score between Cleveland and the Yanks thus far is 4-2 favor Cleveland, with 16 big ones to go, including a lot of doubleheaders. The Indians won't be back in the Stadium till mid-July, when a scheduled three-game series may turn into a five-gamer.

By then the depths of pitching staffs will be a big factor. And Manager Al Lopez thinks that's just where his team will have a big edge over the Yanks. "We have more good pitchers than the Yanks," he said. "Besides our Big Four and Gromek there's Sam Jones, who has pitched two straight excellent games for us and is ready to make it a big five." He also noted that Zuverink, sent to Indianapolis on 24-hour recall option, was doing very well there.

Luke Easter came in with an anemic batting average, though he has hit seven homers and directly won several games out of proportion to his sad looking .195 mark. There was some talk about his being benched. Lopez said this:

"Luke is off to a bad start. He didn't do much in spring training because we wanted to be sure his knee was all right, and it seems his hitting suffers from that lack of work. But if you'll notice, there are a lot of good hitters way down in the averages so far. Maybe the rains have something to do with it, there have been more postponements than usual and it hurts a hitter's timing. Look at Gil Hodges over in Brooklyn, he was down under .200 just a couple of days ago when I looked."

Against Reynolds, Easter belted a blistering line drive to right which was snared by Mantle who doubled Dale Mitchell off second. It had looked like a hit when it left the bat but it was smashed too hard and never sank, enabling Mantle to get in to it. He flied out in the third, singled sharply in the seventh and grounded out in the ninth. In the field he made the defensive play of the day, making a gorgeous backhand stop of Collins' apparent single with a runner on first and starting one of baseball's more exciting double plays, 3-6-1, meaning first baseman to shortstop back to pitcher, who comes over to cover first.

Al Rosen came in with a solid .338 and league-leading totals in homers and runs batted in. His fielding has improved, too. He is, as of now, the league's Allstar third baseman. Mitchell, Avila and Simpson are all over the .300 mark, and Doby just three points off it. Incidentally Larry (who hits much better away from the Stadium than in it), in spite of missing 13 games, is third in the league in runs batted in. With this kind of hitting foundation and the pitching on hand, this entry looks very good for the flag.

By the way, any kid who ever lost a fly in the sun will be happy to know that when a crack big league centerfielder, Irv Noren, forgot to put on his sunglasses at the start of an inning and tried to catch a routine fly, he threw his hands across his head at the last second and let it fall for a double. . . . When Mickey Mantle bounced a tremendous double into the visiting bullpen in left, 403 feet away, the obvious gag was "Gionfriddo would've had it." That's where DiMaggio's blast was caught in the '47 series. Dale Mitchell never had a chance for this wallop since Mantle, unlike DiMaggio, was batting lefthanded and you don't play deep in the "opposite field." Mickey, who hasn't been mentioned much, is liable to wind up the Yanks' top hitter in this his second season. He has a wonderful level swing, great bat speed and rhythmic power.

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THAT TRADE. The news just came in of the Red Sox-Tiger deal which sent Kell, Evers, Lipon and Trout to Boston for Dropo, Pesky, Lenhardt, Hatfield and Wight. From the Boston angle, this seems incomprehensible to me. The Sox are right up there, the Tigers in the cellar. Dropo and the long ball hitting Lenhardt (who is a natural for the Fenway left fence) are second and fourth in the league in runs driven in. Pesky is a proven .300 hitting infielder, Hatfield a spry young infielder batting over .300.

Kell, of course, is a solid hitter, but not the Fenway type, and doesn't bat in 60 over a season. Evers is 31 and slid way down to .224 last year. They seldom come all the way back from that kind of drop. Lipon is a poor fielding shortstop who is not hitting and Trout is a washed up 37-year-old pitcher.

Anyone thinks the Red Sox helped themselves please explain it to me.

Board of Estimate Takes First Move for 15c Fare

By MICHAEL SINGER

The higher fare drums beat loud in City Hall yesterday as the Board of Estimate moved to complete arrangements for sale yesterday of five municipal bus lines to private operators. The successful bidder, it is believed, will receive city permission to eliminate the present transfer arrangements, the preliminary step to the imminent 15-cent fare on the city transit system.

The Mayor's bus franchise committee, it was reported by the Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday, favors granting the N. Y. City Omnibus Co. control of the five lines now operated by the Board of Transportation. The Estimate Board set June 10 for an informal hearing, and June 30 for final action.

July 1 is the beginning of the fiscal year in which the new fare must be set.

Two other private companies also submitted bids, the Manhattan Bus Co. and the Surface Transportation Corp.

The N. Y. City Omnibus Corp. offered to pay the city 5 percent of gross receipts annually, with $200,000 guaranteed in the first year, to cover the $1,750,000 value hte city set on the buses, stop signs, fare boxes, etc.

Terms call for the dismissal of 233 workers on the five bus lines.

LATIN AMERICAN REVUE FRI. 8:30

Songs, dances, poetry of Mexico, Venezuela, Africa, Spain, Puerto Rico, Chile, Cuba, Brazil, and

ELMER BENDINER

"First Hand Report on Latin America"

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Spons: Latin Amer. Research Bur.

VISIT CAPITAL TOMORROW TO HIT DEPORTATION DRIVE

A national delegation will go to Washington tomorrow (Thursday) to protest the detention of Martin Young on Ellis Island, the threatened deportation to Greece of Peter Harisiades, and to urge Presidential veto of the Walter-McCarran Bill, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Delegates will assemble at 11 a.m., at the office of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 930 F Street, N.W., Washington.

Areas represented include New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Mineapolis, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, June 3 (FP).—Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living substandard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U.S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was $3,812 a year in New Orleans and $4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living, reveal even within this limitation rises of 40 and 50 percent in the cost of raising a family between March, 1946, when the first workers' family budget was published, and October, 1951. The BLS consumer price index itself has risen from 187.4 in October, 1951, date of the budget study, to 188 in March, 1952.

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of $67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive $3,485.56. This income is nearly $400 less than the cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 36, who is a homemaker, a boy, 13, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a "small radio."

The food budget allows for meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books.

"A telephone in the dwelling is not required," the BLS says, but allowance is made for three local phone calls a week. No automobile is included, but provision is made for public transportation to work and school and one trip out of town for a vacation or visit "every three or four years." Provision for medical, dental care and insurance is at a minimum.

Labor leaders pointed out that with yearly income far below even these meager standards, the best a family can do is send the mother to work and leave the children without adequate supervision or housekeeping.

Variations in housing costs were the chief element in differing costs among the 34 cities studied. Housing costs ranged from $581 a year in New Orleans to $1,034 in Washington. Although heating cost was included in housing, the housing cost in Houston, Tex., the warmest city studied, was higher than in Milwaukee, the coldest.

REPORT FROM VIENNA

by Delegates just returned from the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

TOMORROW — THURSDAY, JUNE 5th — 7:30 P.M.

PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET

Tickets 75 Cents

- AGNES C. DOE, *Harlem Council on Education, presiding*
- NORMAN STUDER, *Director of Downtown Community School*
- CHARLES MAWBRAY, *United Packinghouse*
- DR. GENE WELTFISH, *Columbia University*
- ALBERT KAHN, *author*
- HALOIS MOOREHEAD, *American Women for Peace*

Dramatic presentation by young people of

"Children's Bill of Rights"

written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

Auspices of the U. S. Committee for Participation in the Conference

Celebrating the Sixth Anniversary of the Italian Republic

Annual Picnic of

L'Unita' del Popolo

SUNDAY, JUNE 8
Noon to Midnight

International Park
814 East 225 Street
Bronx, N. Y.

GAMES • ENTERTAINMENT • REFRESHMENTS • CONTEST

Outdoor Dancing to The Gypsy Ensemble from 6 P. M.

Auspices: Friends of L'Unita del Popolo

Admission $1.00 tax incl.

PARLEY TOMORROW TO BARE WAR'S PERIL TO CHILDREN

"Failure of the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations underscores the urgent need of the peoples of the world themselves to mobilize in defense of our children," declared Mrs. Mollie Lucas, yesterday. Mrs. Lucas, Negro mother of three, trade unionist and leader of the peace movement, has just returned from Europe where she participated in the International Conference in Defense of Children in Vienna last April.

Mrs. Lucas referred to an article on the ICEF written by Gertrude Samuels in last Sunday's magazine of the New York Times. The article declared that "the Children's Fund has never been able to do more than operate on the periphery of the problem, for lack of money."

"Such admission of failure demonstrates that 'philantrophic' governments and private organizations supporting the ICEF have been working in complete contradiction to the principles set down by the UN for the ICEF," said Mrs. Lucas. "How can nations which spend more than half of their national budget for war and war preparations give the billions needed to feed and care for the sick and hungry children of the world."

Mrs. Lucas will be one of the main speakers at the public meeting to hear reports of the Vienna Conference tomorrow (Thurs.) at the Pythian Hall. She quoted startling facts about the children of the world which were submitted by the delegates at the Vienna Conference.

"In Cuba 85 percent of all infants die before the age of one; in South Africa, 45 out of every 100 live less than one year, in Algiers, 12-year-olds work as stevedores with a handful of corn as their pay, 300,000 children have been sold for the price of eight to thirty dollars each in Japan . . ." the reports from the Korean mothers themselves of the sign of their napalm-burned children, orphaned scarred for life, and dead, made us as American mothers stop to think about our own children and realized how much they too were in such danger as long as we allowed this to go on," Mrs. Lucas continued.

Tomorrow's meeting will hear the testimony of the peoples of the world on the conditions of the children and what they are determined to do to fight back to be able "to assure the unborn, newborn and young generations of their right to a happy, free and peaceful future."

The meeting will also be a demonstration of the answer the American people must give to the mothers and children who ask them to join the world-wide movement in defense of children.

Packed Chicago Rally Greets Mrs. Hallinan

CHICAGO, June 3.—Hundreds of Chicagoans packed Chopin Center on the city's north side last Friday evening to greet Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party's candidate for President, and to cheer the Illinois party's announcement of its candidates for state office.

Mrs. Hallinan, touring the nation on behalf of her lawyer husband who is serving a six-month jail sentence for his militant defense of union leader Harry Bridges, told the rally:

"It is hard to be parted from my children. But when I get tired, I think of my six sons with guns on their shoulders, and my strength returns. My husband's campaign is a campaign for peace. His candidacy offers the people their greatest opportunity to defeat the war plans of both old parties."

Recounting the overflow meetings which welcomed her and Mrs. Carlotta Bass, candidate for vice-president on the P.P. ticket, in Connecticut, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York, the youthful mother declared: "Everywhere, the people are beginning to realize that there is no hope in the candidacy of a professional soldier, any more than there is hope in the professional politicians, whose patriotism is that of a vampire bat!"

The rally acclaimed the Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit, vice-president of the Progressive Party of Michigan, whose courageous defiance of the Un-American Committee Congressmen shook their recent inquisition in his city.

Likening the hysteria unleashed against modern day fighters for peace to the violence practiced against abolitionists during this country's anti-slavery fight, the Negro churchman asserted: "The abolitionists' cause was won because they were right, and the Progressive Party will win, because it is right."

He warned: "My people have no more patience with those who tell us 'it takes time' to win our civil rights. It doesn't take them any time to vote billions for war. It doesn't take them time to bomb defenseless people thousands of miles away.

"With the Progressive Party in office, we can demonstrate that it does not take time to legislate and enforce peace and freedom. The Negro people are serving notice that they will fight until the Progressive Party is in office!"

Hugh DeLacy, former U. S. Congressman, brought cheers with the announcement that the Michigan party had won its place on the ballot. DeLacy paid tribute to Mrs. Bass' nomination as "the prime assertion by the Progressive Party that it honors the dignity and rights of women, of Negroes, and of all the people."

Robert Morss Lovett, the Illinois party's candidate for Governor, was given a standing ovation.

Isidore Begun to Address Bronx Rally Tomorrow

Isidore Begun, one of the 16 defendants in the Foley Square trial, will address a meeting to be held tomorrow night (Thursday) at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East.

The meeting is being held by the Bronx Committee to Defeat the Smith Act, which is affiliated to the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee.

What's On?

Coming

AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Aleichem, presented by Famous Actors—starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard DaSilva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Saturday nite, June 7, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Subs. $1.50 at door, $1.25 in advance. Famous movie and television stars.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale—at a price you can afford. Approximately $6 covers everything. Only one hour from New York City. All sports folk and social dancing, entertainment. For further information call TErhune 5-2160—Midvale, New Jersey.

"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS"! Prominent figures in world of publishing, education and authorship join in meeting on behalf of Alexander Trachtenberg, Smith Act defendant, Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Adm. $1 (tax incl.).

FROM PEACE FESTIVAL to Jewish Youth Festival—the N.Y. Dance Workshop, JYF presents "Dance Around the World for Peace" Saturday, June 7—8:30 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Also Martha Schlamme, Jewish Young Folksingers, Puerto Rican Caravan Dancers, Meloff Drama Group, Variety Concert Group and others. Dance to Bernie Stones Orchestra. Tix: $1.20 in advance, $1.50 at door. Write Jewish Young Fraternalists, 189 Second Ave.

SAVE June 14—Celebrate Gilberto Mateo victory. Dance to the Latin Rhythms of Carlos Segui and his Orchestra. Hotel Dauphin, B'way and 67th St. 9-1 p.m. Adm. $2.